

ICSE 2025 EXAMINATION
Sample Question Paper - 1
History & Civics

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. Answer to this Paper must be written on the answer sheet provided separately.
2. You will not be allowed to write during first 15 minutes.
3. This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.
4. The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.
5. Attempt all questions from Part I (Compulsory).
6. A total of five questions are to be attempted from Part II, two out of three questions from Section A and three out of five questions from Section B.
7. The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

PART - I

(Attempt all questions from this part)

QUESTION 1.

Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options.

(i) On April 10, 2023, the Rajya Sabha held elections for its Presiding Officer. What information about the Presiding Officer's election can we infer from this?

- (a) The Presiding Officer is elected by the Lok Sabha members.
- (b) The Presiding Officer is nominated by the Prime Minister.
- (c) The Presiding Officer is elected from among the members of the Rajya Sabha.
- (d) The Presiding Officer is appointed by the President of India.

Answer: (c) The Presiding Officer is elected from among the members of the Rajya Sabha.

(ii) Given below are the details of a few Indian citizens:

Person	Age [in years]	Description

P	42	Has served as a Union Minister for 10 years
Q	38	Is a reputed businessperson
R	49	Has taken up citizenship of Australia
S	35	Is a member of the Legislative Assembly

Select the person who fulfills the eligibility criteria to become the Vice-President of India.

Answer: (a) P

(iii) On which date was the Indian Independence Bill approved by the British Parliament?



Answer: (a) 15th July 1947

(iv) In 2023, the Prime Minister of India introduced a new policy aimed at improving rural infrastructure. The policy was formulated by the Cabinet and approved by the Parliament.

Which function of the Prime Minister is highlighted in this case?

(a) Administrative function	(b) Legislative function
(c) Judicial function	(d) Financial function

Answer: (b) Legislative function

(v) Welby Commission : 1895 : Indian Council Act

(a) 1890	(b) 1893
(c) 1894	(d) 1892

Answer: (d) 1892

(vi) Which among the following are the federal features of Constitution of India?

P. Dual Government
Q. Bicameralism
R. Consolidation of powers
S. Combined Judiciary

Codes

(a) P and R	(b) P and Q
(c) R and S	(d) Q and S

Answer: (b) P and Q

(vii) Read the following statements regarding Swadeshi.

A. Radicals asked people to use only Swadeshi Goods.
B. Use of Swadeshi Goods was promoted to encourage Indian Industries.

(a) B contradicts A
(b) B is the reason for A
(c) A is true, but B is false
(d) A and B are independent of each other

Answer: (d) A and B are independent of each other

(viii) The government of Country Y has imposed a law similar to the Rowlatt Act introduced in 1919. Which of the following is most likely to be affected by this law?

(a) Freedom of the press	(b) Equal rights for women
(c) Land reforms	(d) Agricultural subsidies

Answer: (a) Freedom of the press

(ix) The citizens of Country X are facing increased military threats from neighboring countries. The government decides to allocate a major portion of the national budget to military development. Being a follower of the Armament Race policy before World War I, which of the following is the government NOT likely to approve?

- (a) Increasing military personnel
- (b) Developing advanced weaponry
- (c) Engaging in diplomatic negotiations for peace
- (d) Building stronger fortifications along the border

Answer: (c) Engaging in diplomatic negotiations for peace

(x) The person in the below image played a crucial role in beginning of Revolt of 1857. Identify the personality.



- (a) Kuwar Singh
- (b) Tantya Tope
- (c) Nana sahib
- (d) Mangal Pandey

Answer: (d) Mangal Pandey

(xi) Identify the ODD ONE OUT from the following provisions of the Mountbatten Plan:

- (a) Partition of British India into two dominions
- (b) Conducting referendums in certain regions
- (c) Princely states must join either India or Pakistan
- (d) Continuation of British sovereignty over India

Answer: (d) Continuation of British sovereignty over India

(xii) Rahul is a follower of Subhas Chandra Bose and his ideology. His town faces heavy taxes imposed by the British government. What action is Rahul MOST likely to support, according to the objectives of the Forward Bloc?

- (a) Submit a petition to the British Parliament for tax reduction
- (b) Organize an armed rebellion to remove British officials
- (c) Write a letter requesting British authorities to reconsider the taxes
- (d) Encourage locals to boycott British goods and services

Answer: (d) Encourage locals to boycott British goods and services

(xiii) Read the description and identify the person –

He led the March on Rome in 1922, establishing a totalitarian regime in Italy, and became the face of Fascism.

- (a) Francisco Franco
- (b) Adolf Hitler
- (c) Benito Mussolini
- (d) Vladimir Lenin

Answer: (c) Benito Mussolini

(xiv) Which event does this cartoon likely represent?



- (a) The Quit India Movement
- (b) The Partition of India
- (c) India gaining independence in 1947
- (d) The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

Answer: (c) India gaining independence in 1947

(xv) Identify the cities most affected by post-World War I territorial rearrangements :

- (a) Vienna, Budapest
- (b) Berlin, Paris
- (c) London, Tokyo
- (d) Warsaw, Rome

Answer: (a) Vienna, Budapest

(xvi) Which of the following scenarios describes the President's financial powers?

- (a) The President can introduce a Money Bill in Parliament.
- (b) The President submits the Union Budget to Parliament.
- (c) The President gives assent to Money Bills passed by Parliament.
- (d) The President dissolves the Lok Sabha when a Money Bill fails to pass.

Answer: (c) The President gives assent to Money Bills passed by Parliament.

2. Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow:

The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885 to address the concerns of Indians under British rule.

(i) Who founded the Indian National Congress? What were its objectives?

Answer: The Indian National Congress was founded by Allan Octavian Hume in 1885. Its objectives included representing Indian interests to the British government, promoting political rights and reforms, and striving for self-governance and the welfare of Indians under British rule.

(ii) Which category of leader is being discussed in the following cases:

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (b) Dadabhai Naoroji

Answer: (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak: Tilak is categorized as a radical nationalist leader. He believed in assertive and direct actions to demand Indian self-rule. Tilak advocated for the use of mass protests, such as the celebration of Ganesh festivals, to mobilize people. He also stressed the importance of self-reliance and independence from British rule, often through confrontational methods.

(b) Dadabhai Naoroji: Naoroji is categorized as a moderate leader. He believed in gradual reform and constitutional methods to achieve Indian rights and self-governance. Naoroji is best known for his work as the first Indian to be elected to the British Parliament and for his efforts to raise awareness about the economic exploitation of India under British colonialism.

(iii) Imagine you were a member of the early Congress. Mention two issues you would have raised.

Answer: (a) Economic exploitation by the British.
(b) Lack of Indian representation in governance.

(iv) Give two reasons why the early Congress adopted a moderate approach.

Answer: The early Congress adopted a moderate approach to avoid confrontation with the British and to work within the existing framework for reforms and gradual political change.

(v) Mention any two leaders of the early Congress

Answer: (a) Dadabhai Naoroji
(b) Surendranath Banerjee

(vi) Name any two methods used by the early Congress to express their demands.

Answer: The early Indian National Congress used petitions and resolutions to express their demands, advocating for reforms and highlighting the grievances of Indians under British rule.

(vii) Mention the year when the Indian National Congress was founded.

Answer: The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885.

PART - II

SECTION - A

(Attempt any three questions from this section)

3. The First War of Independence, also known as the Revolt of 1857, was a major uprising against the British rule in India. It marked a significant point in Indian history, laying the groundwork for the future freedom struggle. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

(i) What were the political causes of the First War of Independence? Mention any three.

Answer: The political causes of the First War of Independence include:

1. Doctrine of Lapse: The British annexation of Indian states, including Jhansi and Satara, led to widespread resentment.
2. Interference in Indian Royalty: The British interfered in the traditional rights of Indian rulers and nobles, which angered them.
3. Annexation of Awadh: The British annexation of the powerful kingdom of Awadh in 1856 stirred widespread discontent among the local population and soldiers.

(ii) How did the socio-religious factors contribute to the outbreak of the revolt?

Answer: The socio-religious factors played a significant role in the outbreak of the Revolt of 1857. The introduction of reforms like the Doctrine of Lapse, the banning of Sati, and the promotion of Christian missionary activities angered many Indians. Additionally, the perceived threat to Hindu and Muslim religious practices, such as the use of pig and cow fat in rifle cartridges, heightened communal tensions, fueling widespread resentment against British rule.

(iii) The consequences of the revolt were far-reaching. Analyse this statement by stating any four consequences of the First War of Independence.

Answer: Consequences: The British Crown took direct control over India, ending the rule of the East India Company.

The Indian army was reorganized to prevent future revolts.

The policy of annexation was discontinued, and princely states were assured their sovereignty. Indian representation in legislative councils was introduced, though minimal.

4. The Non-Cooperation Movement marked a significant phase in India's freedom struggle. With reference to this movement, answer the following questions:

(i) What techniques were employed during the Non-Cooperation Movement? Mention any two of them.

Answer: The Non-Cooperation Movement mass movement initiated by Gandhiji.

The techniques used in Non-Cooperation Movement were

1. Boycott of government school, colleges and law courts.
2. Surrendering of titles.
3. Boycott of election and other government functions.
4. Boycott of foreign goods.
5. Adoption of Swadeshi.

(ii) How was the Non-Cooperation Movement different from the previous movements? Mention any three key points of difference.

Answer: The Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-1922) differed from previous movements in several ways:

1. Mass Participation: Unlike earlier movements, which were limited to elites, this movement involved people from all sections of society, including peasants, workers, and students.
2. Non-Violence: It emphasized non-violence (ahimsa) as the central strategy, whereas earlier movements had seen occasional violent outbreaks.
3. Boycott of British Institutions: It focused on boycotting British goods, services, and institutions, including schools and courts, aiming to weaken British rule through non-cooperation.

(iii) Explain why the Khilafat Movement got associated with the Non-Cooperation Movement. Mention any four demands of the Khilafat Movement.

Answer: The Khilafat Movement got associated with the Non-Cooperation Movement because both aimed at challenging British colonial rule. The Khilafat Movement was a response to the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire and the British treatment of the Caliph. It sought the restoration of the Ottoman Caliph's authority.

Four demands of the Khilafat Movement were:

1. Restoration of the Caliph's authority.
2. Protection of Muslim holy places.
3. Opposition to the dismantling of the Ottoman Empire.
4. Rejection of British interference in Muslim affairs.

5. Read the excerpt given below and answer the questions that follow.

The 158th birth anniversary of the freedom fighter Lala Lajpat Rai, was celebrated with full honour at his birthplace Dhudike village of Moga, Saturday. Rai was born at the house of his maternal grandparents in Dhudike on 28th January, 1865. Punjab Cabinet Minister Aman Arora accompanied by MLA Nihal Singh Wala Manjit Singh, Bilaspur and MLA Dharamkot Devinderjit Singh Laddi Dhone paid rich tributes to Rai at his memorial established at Dhudike village.

(i) What was the above personality was popularly known as? Which newspapers were started by above personality? Name any three works of the above personality.

Answer: Lala Lajpat Rai was popularly known as Punjab Kesari or the Lion of Punjab. He was a prominent freedom fighter and played a significant role in India's independence movement. He started several newspapers, including:

1. Arya Gazette
2. Vande Mataram (an Urdu daily)
3. The People (a weekly newspaper)

Three notable works authored by Lala Lajpat Rai are:

1. Unhappy India
2. The Story of My Deportation
3. England's Debt to India

(ii) Mention any three major contributions of Lala Lajpat Rai to India's freedom struggle, highlighting his role in the political, social, and educational spheres. How did his efforts impact the nationalist movement and inspire future generations?

Answer: Lala Lajpat Rai made significant contributions to India's freedom struggle in various spheres:

1. Political Leadership: As a prominent member of the Indian National Congress and part of the Lal-Bal-Pal trio, he advocated for self-rule and actively participated in movements like the Swadeshi Movement, mobilizing public support against British policies.
2. Social Reforms: He worked tirelessly for social justice, founding the Hindu Orphan Relief Movement and fighting against untouchability, promoting equality and welfare for marginalized communities.
3. Educational Initiatives: Lajpat Rai established institutions like the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic School in Lahore, emphasizing modern education and nationalist ideals.

His efforts inspired future generations by instilling a sense of patriotism and encouraging active participation in the nationalist movement, influencing leaders like Bhagat Singh and fostering a spirit of resistance against colonial rule.

(iii) Identify the methods of struggle adopted by the moderates and the radicals.

Answer: The methods of struggle adopted by the Moderates and Radicals during India's freedom struggle were distinct:

1. Moderates: The Moderates, led by figures like Dadabhai Naoroji and Gopal Krishna Gokhale, focused on constitutional methods. They employed

petitions, peaceful protests, and negotiations with the British government to advocate for political reforms and greater autonomy. Their approach emphasized dialogue and cooperation, aiming to achieve change through moral pressure and public opinion.

2. Radicals: In contrast, the Radicals, represented by leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai, adopted more assertive tactics. They promoted mass mobilization, boycotts of British goods, and direct action through movements like the Swadeshi Movement, believing that stronger measures were necessary to challenge British authority effectively.

6. Look the picture carefully. Explain the following related questions.



(i) Identify the event in the above picture and explain the main cause of this event.

Answer: The image depicts the Simon Commission, a British commission formed in 1927 to review the constitutional reforms in India. The main cause of this event was the growing Indian nationalist movement and the increasing demand for greater self-governance. The British government, facing pressure from both within and outside India, decided to establish this commission to assess the political situation and recommend future reforms. However, the commission was boycotted by Indian leaders due to its all-white membership, further escalating tensions and fueling the nationalist movement.

(ii) Mention any three important points to analyse the political, social, and economic impact of the event depicted in the picture on both national and international levels.

Answer: The image depicts the Simon Commission, which was a British commission formed in 1927 to review the Government of India Act of 1919. The commission, which consisted solely of British members, was met with widespread protests in India due to its lack of Indian representation.

Here are three important points to analyze the political, social, and economic impact of the Simon Commission on both national and international levels:

1. **Political Impact:** The Simon Commission's exclusion of Indians from its membership fueled the Indian independence movement. The widespread protests and boycotts against the commission united various Indian political groups and strengthened their resolve for self-governance. The commission's report also led to the Government of India Act of 1935, which granted limited self-governance to some provinces in India.
2. **Social Impact:** The Simon Commission's arrival in India sparked a wave of social and political mobilization. The "Simon Go Back" protests brought together people from different backgrounds and communities, fostering a sense of national unity. The commission's recommendations also had implications for social reforms, such as communal representation and women's rights.
3. **Economic Impact:** The Simon Commission's recommendations had a significant impact on the Indian economy. The Government of India Act of 1935 introduced reforms that aimed to promote economic development and industrialization in India. However, the global economic depression of the 1930s and the ongoing political tensions also affected India's economic growth.

(iii) Explain the sequence of events that followed as a direct consequence of this incident, highlighting the key actions taken by the involved parties and the broader outcomes.

Answer: Austro-Hungarian Ultimatum: Austria-Hungary issued an ultimatum to Serbia, with strict demands. When Serbia could not meet all the demands, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia on July 28, 1914.

Activation of Alliances: Russia backed Serbia, leading Germany to support Austria-Hungary. Soon, France and Britain joined in, triggering World War I.

Global War: The war escalated quickly, involving most of Europe and other nations around the world. It led to widespread destruction, massive loss of life, and the collapse of major empires by the time it ended in 1918.

7. The Great War of 1914 was not due to any single cause, but due to the accumulation of explosive material for many years. With reference to this, answer the following questions.

(i) Explain briefly the Balkan Tension.

Answer: The Balkan Tension refers to the complex political and ethnic struggles in the Balkan Peninsula in the early 20th century. Various ethnic groups, including Serbs, Croats, and Bosnians, sought independence from the Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman Empires. The decline of the Ottoman Empire further intensified nationalist movements. The tensions reached a peak with the Balkan Wars (1912–1913), where Balkan states fought to expand their territories, leading to increased hostilities between Serbia, Austria-Hungary, and other European powers, contributing to the outbreak of World War I.

(ii) Explain briefly about the militant or intense nationalism.

Answer: Militant nationalism, also known as aggressive nationalism, is a form of nationalism characterized by fervent patriotism and an aggressive foreign policy. It often involves a belief in the superiority of one's nation and a willingness to use military force to achieve national goals. This ideology can lead to a sense of national superiority and a desire to dominate other nations. It can also lead to a rejection of international cooperation and a preference for unilateral action.

(iii) (a) State any two terms of the Treaty of Versailles that helped to weaken the military power of Germany

(b) Discuss briefly the division of Europe into two hostile groups.

Answer:

(a) Two terms of the Treaty of Versailles that weakened Germany's military power were:

- 1. Reduction of the German Army:** The treaty severely limited the size of the German army, restricting it to a small force for defensive purposes only.
- 2. Prohibition of a German Air Force:** The treaty banned Germany from having an air force, further crippling its military capabilities.

(b) Europe was divided into two hostile groups, the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente, due to a complex interplay of factors:

- 1. Nationalism:** Intense nationalistic feelings among European powers led to rivalry and competition for dominance.

2. **Imperialism:** The scramble for colonies and spheres of influence exacerbated tensions and created animosity between nations.
3. **Militarism:** A build-up of military forces and arms races fueled distrust and fear among European countries.

Alliance System: The formation of opposing alliances, the Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy) and the Triple Entente (France, Russia, Great Britain), further solidified the division and heightened the risk of conflict.

SECTION – B

(Attempt any two questions from this section)

8. The Supreme Court is the highest court of justice in India and holds significant authority in safeguarding the Constitution and fundamental rights.

(i) What is the composition of the Supreme Court? Mention the qualifications required for the appointment of a judge of the Supreme Court.

Answer: The Supreme Court of India consists of the Chief Justice of India (CJI) and a maximum of 34 other judges, including the CJI. The composition is decided by the President of India.

To be appointed as a judge, a person must:

1. Be a citizen of India.
2. Have held a judicial office in India for at least 10 years, or be an advocate in the Supreme Court or a High Court for at least 10 years.
3. Be of sound mind and have the required legal qualifications, as prescribed by the Constitution. The President makes the appointments based on recommendations from the collegium.

(ii) The Supreme Court has original, appellate, and advisory jurisdiction. What is meant by original jurisdiction? Explain the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Answer: Original jurisdiction refers to the authority of the Supreme Court to hear and decide cases for the first time, without them being heard in any lower court. This jurisdiction mainly covers disputes between the government of India and one or more states, or between two or more states.

Appellate jurisdiction allows the Supreme Court to hear appeals against judgments of lower courts, including high courts. It can review cases related to civil, criminal, or constitutional matters. The Supreme Court may also transfer cases from one high court to another and has the power to give final judgments in such appeals.

(iii) Mention any four functions of the Supreme Court.

Answer: The Supreme Court of India performs several key functions:

1. **Judicial Review:** It ensures laws and executive actions comply with the Constitution, striking down any unconstitutional law or policy.
2. **Guardian of Fundamental Rights:** It protects citizens' fundamental rights by adjudicating cases of violation and issuing writs.
3. **Appellate Jurisdiction:** It hears appeals from lower courts in both civil and criminal matters, ensuring justice is served.
4. **Advisory Role:** The President can seek the Supreme Court's opinion on matters of law or public importance, providing guidance on constitutional matters.

9. The Governor is the nominal head of a state, holding a position similar to that of the President at the central level. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

(i) The Governor is the nominal head of the state and cannot act independently.

Mention any three legislative powers of the Governor which justify the nominal position.

Answer: The Governor holds a nominal position and cannot act independently, as their powers are exercised on the advice of the Council of Ministers. Three legislative powers that justify this nominal position are:

1. **Summoning and Proroguing the Legislature:** The Governor can summon and prorogue the state legislature, but this is done on the advice of the Chief Minister.
2. **Dissolution of the Legislative Assembly:** The Governor can dissolve the Legislative Assembly, again acting on the advice of the Chief Minister.
3. **Assent to Bills:** The Governor's role in giving assent to bills passed by the legislature is largely ceremonial, as refusal can only be done under specific

circumstances, and most often, the assent is given on the advice of the Council of Ministers.

(ii) Mention any three financial powers of the Governor.

Answer: The Governor holds several financial powers in a state:

1. Money Bills: The Governor must approve the introduction of money bills in the state legislature, which pertain to the state's expenditure and revenue. The bill can only be introduced after the Governor's recommendation.
2. Annual Budget: The Governor presents the state budget in the legislative assembly. This budget outlines the state's financial plans, allocations, and priorities.
3. Contingency Fund: The Governor can authorize advances from the state's contingency fund for urgent, unforeseen expenditures, subject to legislative approval.

(iii) Describe the procedure of removal or impeachment of the Governor.

Answer: The Governor can be removed from office through a process of impeachment. This process is initiated by either the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council of a state. A resolution for impeachment must be passed by a special majority in the concerned house, and then it must be approved by a simple majority in the other house. If both houses pass the resolution, the Governor is removed from office.

10. The Union Legislature of India, comprising the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, is the law-making body of the country. It plays a vital role in shaping the legal and administrative framework of the nation. The Parliament also exercises control over the Union Executive through various means like the Question Hour and no-confidence motions.

With reference to the Union Legislature, answer the following questions:

(i) Who is the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha?

Mention any two qualifications required for membership of the Lok Sabha.

Answer: The presiding officer of the Lok Sabha is the Speaker. The Speaker is responsible for maintaining order during proceedings, ensuring the rules of procedure are followed, and representing the House in all external matters.

Two qualifications required for membership of the Lok Sabha are:

1. Citizenship: A candidate must be a citizen of India.

2. Minimum Age: A candidate must be at least 25 years old.

Additionally, the candidate should not hold any office of profit under the Government of India or any State Government, as per the requirements for Lok Sabha membership.

(ii) Under Article 79, the Parliament consists of the President, the Lok Sabha, and the Rajya Sabha. Justify this statement with any three points.

Answer: Under Article 79 of the Indian Constitution, the Parliament consists of the President, the Lok Sabha, and the Rajya Sabha. Here are three justifications for this statement:

1. Constitutional Structure: Article 79 explicitly defines the composition of Parliament, making it a bicameral legislature with the Lok Sabha (House of the People) and the Rajya Sabha (Council of States), with the President as its head.
2. Role of the President: The President is an integral part of Parliament, as no bill can become a law without the President's assent, thus playing a vital legislative role.
3. Checks and Balances: The President, Lok Sabha, and Rajya Sabha together ensure a balance of power, with the President ensuring constitutional adherence, and the two houses representing diverse interests.

(iii) Explain the following terms:

- (a) Question Hour
- (b) Adjournment Motion

Answer: (a) Question Hour:

Question Hour is an essential parliamentary procedure in India, where members of Parliament (MPs) ask questions to the Union Executive (the government) about its policies, decisions, and actions. It is held during the first hour of every sitting in both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. The purpose is to ensure accountability and transparency of the government, allowing MPs to seek information about various governmental functions. Questions can be oral, where the minister responds verbally, or written, where responses are provided in writing. Question Hour is vital for upholding democratic principles, as it offers MPs a platform to scrutinize the executive and highlight any issues or concerns regarding the functioning of the government.

(b) Adjournment Motion:

An Adjournment Motion is a motion used by members of Parliament to draw the attention of the house to an urgent matter of public importance, often related to a specific government action or failure. The motion is typically moved to suspend the normal business of the house to discuss the issue at hand. If accepted, the House adjourns temporarily for the discussion. However, the motion requires the support of at least 50 members in the Lok Sabha to be admitted. The Adjournment Motion aims to address matters that require immediate attention, thus providing a mechanism for MPs to challenge the government's actions or inaction on critical issues.

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History & Civics

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Max. Marks: 80

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PART - I

(Attempt all questions from this part)

QUESTION 1.

Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options.

(i) On January 26, 2024, the President of India exercised his executive power to appoint the new Prime Minister after a general election, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

Source : The Indian Express, January 27, 2024 What information about the appointment of the Prime Minister can be derived from the passage?

- (a) The President appoints the Prime Minister based on the recommendation of the Vice-President.
- (b) The President must appoint the leader of the largest political party in the Parliament as the Prime Minister.
- (c) The President appoints the Prime Minister who enjoys the majority support in the Lok Sabha.
- (d) The President has the discretion to appoint any member of Parliament as the Prime Minister.

Answer: (c) The President appoints the Prime Minister who enjoys the majority support in the Lok Sabha.

(ii) Given below are details of a few candidates for the position of the Prime Minister:

Person	Age (in years)	Description
A	45	A member of the Rajya Sabha
B	40	A member of the Lok Sabha and leader of the majority party
C	38	A member of the Legislative Assembly
D	50	A non-member of Parliament

Select the person who fulfills the eligibility criteria to become the Prime Minister of India.

(a) A (b) B
(c) C (d) D

Answer: (b) B

(iii) Who was appointed as the first Governor General of independent India, as mentioned in the image?



(a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (d) Lord Mountbatten

Answer: (d) Lord Mountbatten

(iv) During a discussion in the Rajya Sabha, members debated the introduction of a Money Bill, which was already passed by the Lok Sabha. Despite various

suggestions and objections, the Rajya Sabha passed the bill without any amendments, as it could not alter a Money Bill.

Which exclusive power of the Lok Sabha is highlighted in the above case?

- (a) Power to pass financial bills
- (b) Power to pass a Money Bill
- (c) Power to elect the President of India
- (d) Power to impeach the President

Answer: (b) Power to pass a Money Bill

(v) Triple Alliance : Britain, France, Russia : Triple Entente :

- (a) Belgium, Norway, United States
- (b) Germany, India, United States
- (c) Italy, United States, Austria-Hungary
- (d) Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary

Answer: (d) Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary

(vi) Identify the officials who form the Electoral College for the election of Vice-President.

- P. Members of Lok Sabha
- Q. Members of Rajya Sabha
- R. Members of State Legislative Councils
- S. Nominated members of Vidhan Sabha

(a) R and S	(b) P and Q
(c) P and R	(d) P and S

Answer: (b) P and Q

(vii) Assertion (A) : The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was created to keep newly independent countries out of Cold War conflicts.

Reason (R) : NAM encouraged countries to join military alliances with either the USA or the USSR.

- (a) Reason contradicts Assertion.
- (b) Reason is the reason for Assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true but Reason is false.
- (d) Assertion and Reason are independent of each other.

Answer: (c) Assertion is true but Reason is false.

(viii) Country Z has experienced an event similar to Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941. What might be the most immediate outcome?

- (a) A peace treaty is signed between the nations.
- (b) Country Z remains neutral in the conflict.
- (c) Country Z enters the ongoing war.
- (d) The United Nations is formed.

Answer: (c) Country Z enters the ongoing war.

(ix) The UN General Assembly is holding a session to discuss global climate change. An environmental activist is participating in the discussion. Which of the following methods is the activist NOT LIKELY to support?

- (a) Proposing a non-binding resolution for climate action
- (b) Encouraging countries to adopt green technologies
- (c) Seeking judicial intervention from the International Court of Justice
- (d) Asking for economic sanctions against countries contributing to climate change

Answer: (d) Asking for economic sanctions against countries contributing to climate change

(x) The image shows UNICEF represented as a bowling ball knocking down pins labeled with various global issues. Which of the following is NOT a primary focus area of UNICEF?



- (a) Education
- (b) Child protection
- (c) Poverty alleviation
- (d) Wildlife conservation

Answer: (d) Wildlife conservation

(xi) Identify the ODD ONE out of the following objectives of Nazi ideology:

- (a) Racial superiority of the Aryan race
- (b) Expansion of Germany's territory

- (c) Promotion of communism to unite workers
- (d) Elimination of political opposition

Answer: (c) Promotion of communism to unite workers

(xii) Your class is discussing territorial changes after World War I. Which of the following changes would MOST LIKELY be highlighted in the discussion ?

- (a) Formation of the United Nations
- (b) Creation of the European Union
- (c) Dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire
- (d) Colonization of Africa

Answer: (c) Dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire

(xiii) Read the description and identify the plan:

This plan resulted in the partition of British India into two independent dominions, India and Pakistan, based on religious lines.

- (a) Cripps Mission Plan
- (b) Cabinet Mission Plan
- (c) August Offer
- (d) Mountbatten Plan

Answer: (d) Mountbatten Plan

(xiv) Which of the following was NOT a reason for the collapse of the League of Nations?



- (a) The absence of the United States as a member
- (b) The inability of the League to prevent World War II
- (c) The failure to enforce economic sanctions effectively
- (d) The League's success in resolving disputes in the 1920

Answer: (d) The League's success in resolving disputes in the 1920

(xv) Identify the leaders most associated with the founding of the Indian National Congress.

- (a) Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (b) Dadabhai Naoroji, Allan Octavian Hume
- (c) Bhagat Singh, Subhas Chandra Bose
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru

Answer: (b) Dadabhai Naoroji, Allan Octavian Hume

(xvi) Which of the following scenarios describes the philosophy behind the Non-Cooperation Movement?

- (a) Refusing to participate in British-run institutions and boycotting foreign goods.
- (b) Forming alliances with the British to gain political power.
- (c) Accepting British reforms and collaborating with the colonial government.
- (d) Supporting violent uprisings to overthrow British rule.

Answer: (a) Refusing to participate in British-run institutions and boycotting foreign goods.

QUESTION 2.

2. Headline : Union Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman presented the Union Budget 2023-24 in the Parliament Hon'ble Speaker, I present the budget for 2023-24. This is the first budget in Amrit Kaal.

This budget hopes to build on the foundation laid in the previous budget, and the blueprint drawn for India 100.

(i) With reference to above news, discuss the financial powers of Parliament.

Answer: Parliament holds the ultimate authority over India's finances. It has the power to:

- Pass the Union Budget: This includes approving the government's annual estimates of revenue and expenditure.
- Impose Taxes: Parliament can levy and modify taxes, ensuring the government has the necessary funds.
- Grant Supplementary Grants: If additional funds are needed during the fiscal year, Parliament can authorize supplementary grants.
- Control Expenditure: It oversees government spending to prevent misuse of public funds.

- Constitute the Finance Commission: This body recommends the distribution of central taxes among states.

(ii) Which category of power is being exercised by the Prime Minister in the following situations:

- (a) Leading the Council of Ministers
- (b) Representing India at international forums

Answer: (a) Executive power

(b) Diplomatic power

(iii) What is meant by the British policy of expansion?

Answer: The British policy of expansion in India involved various tactics and strategies. They used the Subsidiary Alliance, where Indian rulers were forced to disband their armies and accept British protection in exchange for a subsidy, leading to their dependence and eventual annexation. The Doctrine of Lapse, implemented by Lord Dalhousie, allowed the British to annex territories if a ruler died without a natural heir. Additionally, the British exploited political rivalries among Indian states and used military force to expand their control. These policies, along with economic exploitation and cultural domination, resulted in the establishment of British colonial rule in India.

(iv) What changes the British government made in Indian Civil Services and why?

Answer: The British government made significant changes to the Indian Civil Service (ICS) to consolidate their colonial rule in India. Key changes included:

- Indianization: Initially, the ICS was exclusively for British citizens. However, to quell growing Indian nationalism, limited Indianization was introduced. This allowed a small number of Indians to join the service, but they were often marginalized and faced discrimination.
- Recruitment and Training: The recruitment process was centralized and competitive examinations were introduced. Training institutions like the Indian Civil Service College in Haileybury were established to instill British values and loyalty in the recruits.
- Administrative Structure: The ICS was restructured to strengthen British control over India. District officers were given extensive powers, and the service was divided into provincial and central cadres to maintain a hierarchical structure.

(v) Who founded Home Rule League in India? What was its objective?

Answer: The Home Rule League in India was founded by Bal Gangadhar Tilak in 1916. Its primary objective was to demand self-rule for India within the British Empire. Tilak, along with Annie Besant, advocated for greater Indian participation in governance and reforms. The League aimed to increase political awareness and mobilize the Indian masses against British colonial rule. It sought to achieve constitutional reforms, including a greater representation of Indians in legislative bodies and the administration, and ultimately self-governance for India, paving the way for the national struggle for independence.

(vi) What are the two important ideals of the Brahmo Samaj?

Answer: The Brahmo Samaj, founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1828, was a reformist religious and social movement in India. Its two important ideals were:

1. Monotheism: The Brahmo Samaj advocated the worship of one formless God, rejecting idol worship and the polytheistic practices prevalent in Hinduism at the time. This emphasis on monotheism sought to promote spiritual unity and a rational approach to religion.
2. Social Reform: The movement focused on social issues such as the abolition of caste discrimination, child marriage, and the promotion of women's rights, including advocating for women's education and their right to inherit property.

(vii) Mention two important consequences of the First World War.

Answer: The consequences of First World War are as follows

1. Signing of Treaty of Versailles On 28th June, 1919, the treaty was signed by Germany in which the country was to pay huge war indemnity and to deprive of its territories that it has conquered during the First World War.
2. Formation of the League of Nation A League of Nations was formed by 42 nations on 10th January, 1920 at Geneva in Switzerland. It was the first international organisation to be formed.

PART - II

SECTION - A

(Attempt any three questions from this section)

3. The Second World War (1939-1945) was a global conflict triggered by various political, economic, and military factors. It involved most of the world's nations, including the major powers. With reference to the factors or causes that led to the Second World War, answer the following questions:

(i) The Japanese invasion of China was a significant prelude to the Second World War. Discuss the reasons behind this invasion.

Answer: The Japanese invasion of China in 1937, marked by the Marco Polo Bridge Incident, was driven by multiple factors. Japan sought to expand its empire to secure resources, particularly oil and minerals, to fuel its growing industrial economy. Japan's militaristic leadership aimed to assert dominance in East Asia and challenge Western powers' influence. The invasion also stemmed from Japan's desire to establish a "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," promoting regional hegemony. Additionally, political instability in China made it an attractive target. The invasion contributed to rising tensions in Asia, setting the stage for the broader conflict of World War II.

(ii) The League of Nations failed to maintain peace and prevent the Second World War. Discuss the reasons for its failure.

Answer: The League of Nations failed to maintain peace and prevent World War II due to several key reasons. First, it lacked the authority and military power to enforce its decisions, relying on voluntary cooperation from member states. Second, major powers like the U.S. never joined, weakening its influence. Third, the League's decision-making process was slow and ineffective, often undermined by vetoes from powerful members. Additionally, aggressive actions by nations like Germany, Italy, and Japan went unopposed, as the League failed to take decisive action. Lastly, the rise of nationalism and militarism contributed to its inability to prevent global conflict.

(iii) Give a brief idea about the Second World War. How did the rise of Fascism become a contributing cause to the outbreak of the Second World War?

Answer: The Second World War (1939-1945) was a global conflict primarily involving the Allies (including the U.S., UK, and Soviet Union) against the Axis powers (mainly Nazi Germany, Italy, and Japan). The war was triggered by Germany's invasion of Poland. The rise of Fascism, especially under Adolf Hitler in Germany and Benito Mussolini in Italy, played a key role in the war's outbreak. Fascist leaders promoted aggressive nationalism, militarism, and expansionism, leading to invasions of neighboring countries. Their desire for territorial expansion

and domination destabilized Europe, leading to alliances, militarization, and eventually war.

4. The United Nations is an international organization established in 1945, aiming to promote peace, security, and cooperation among countries. With reference to the United Nations as an organization, answer the following questions:

(i) How international organisations like United Nations are helpful to Nations?

Answer: International organizations like the United Nations (UN) help nations by fostering global cooperation, peace, and security. They provide a platform for dialogue, enabling countries to address conflicts diplomatically and resolve disputes peacefully. The UN promotes human rights, social and economic development, and environmental sustainability, offering assistance through specialized agencies like WHO and UNESCO. Additionally, the UN coordinates humanitarian aid in crises and supports international law and norms. By working together in these forums, nations can tackle shared challenges such as poverty, climate change, and terrorism, strengthening global stability and promoting collective well-being.

(ii) The United Nations played a significant role in promoting global peace and security. Thus, it provides special privileges to its permanent members. Mention any three differences in the privileges given to permanent and non-permanent members by the UN Charter.

Answer:

Point of Difference	Permanent Members	Non-Permanent Members
Veto Power	Have the power to veto any substantive resolution.	Do not have the right to veto any resolution.

Term Length	Hold their positions indefinitely.	Elected for a two-year term by the General Assembly.
Decision-Making Power	Greater influence due to veto power and permanent status.	Participate in decision-making but lack veto power and permanent status.

(iii) When was UNESCO formed and for what purpose? Write down any four functions of UNICEF as an agency of UN.

Answer: UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) was formed on November 16, 1945, with the goal of promoting international collaboration in the fields of education, science, and culture. Its mission is to contribute to peace and security by fostering intellectual cooperation and respect for human rights.

UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) was established in 1946 to provide humanitarian assistance to children. Four key functions of UNICEF are:

1. Promoting children's rights and welfare.
2. Providing emergency relief in crises.
3. Supporting education and healthcare.
4. Advocating for policy changes to improve children's lives globally.

5. Read the excerpt given below and answer the questions that follow.

India criticizes further delay over UNSC reforms, says process could go on for another 75 years.

As the UN General Assembly decided to roll over the Inter-Governmental Negotiations on Security Council reform to its next session, India has termed it as "yet another wasted opportunity" and said the process could well go on for another 75 years.

(i) Discuss the composition of the Security Council. How is the selection of members carried out.

Answer: The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) consists of 15 members: five permanent members (P5) and ten non-permanent members. The five permanent members are China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States, each holding veto power. The ten non-permanent members are elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly, with the distribution based on geographical representation: five from Africa and Asia, one from Eastern Europe, two from Latin America and the Caribbean, and two from Western Europe and other countries. Elections for non-permanent members are conducted by a two-thirds majority vote in the General Assembly.

(ii) What are the key powers and functions of the Security Council? Explain how it helps maintain international peace and security.

Answer: The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is responsible for maintaining international peace and security. Its key powers include the ability to impose sanctions, authorize the use of force, establish peacekeeping missions, and take diplomatic measures to prevent conflicts. The Council consists of 15 members, including 5 permanent members (with veto power) and 10 rotating members. It helps maintain peace by addressing threats, mediating disputes, and taking action against aggressions, such as military intervention or sanctions. The UNSC's role is vital in preventing the escalation of conflicts and ensuring global stability through collective action and decision-making.

(iii) What is the significance of its veto power.

Answer: The veto power held by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) – the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Russia, and China – is significant because it allows any one of these countries to block the adoption of any substantive resolution, regardless of the majority vote. This power ensures that decisions critical to international peace and security cannot be made without the consent of these key powers. It grants them immense influence in shaping global governance and decision-making, often sidelining the interests of non-permanent members and reducing the representativeness and efficiency of the UNSC.

6. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow.



(i) Identify the leader in the picture. What was his policy against the jews?

Answer: The leader in the picture is Adolf Hitler, the leader of Nazi Germany. His policies against Jews were based on a racist ideology that viewed Jews as an inferior race responsible for Germany's problems. These policies included:

- Exclusion and discrimination: Jews were stripped of their citizenship, barred from government jobs, and prohibited from attending public schools and universities.
- Economic persecution: Jewish-owned businesses were boycotted and eventually closed down, and Jews were prevented from owning land or practicing many professions.
- Violence and persecution: Jews were subjected to violence and intimidation, culminating in the Kristallnacht pogrom in 1938, where synagogues were burned and Jewish businesses destroyed.
- Concentration camps and genocide: The ultimate goal of Hitler's policies was the extermination of the Jewish people through the Holocaust, in which millions of Jews were systematically murdered in concentration and extermination camps.

Hitler's policies against Jews were a horrific crime against humanity and a dark chapter in human history.

(ii) Why did he invade Poland and how it became an immediate cause of Second World War?

Answer: Hitler's invasion of Poland on September 1, 1939, marked the beginning of World War II. He aimed to expand Germany's territory and establish control over central Europe. The invasion violated the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, a non-aggression agreement between Germany and the Soviet Union. Britain and France, honoring their treaties with Poland, declared war on Germany, leading to a global conflict.

(iii) State any two factors of each that led to the rise of dictatorship in Germany and Italy respectively.

Answer: The rise of dictatorship in Germany and Italy was influenced by several factors:

Germany:

1. Treaty of Versailles (1919): The harsh terms of the Treaty, which ended World War I, caused severe economic hardships and resentment among Germans. The treaty's humiliating conditions, such as heavy reparations and territorial losses, fueled nationalist and extremist movements, paving the way for Adolf Hitler's rise to power.
2. Economic instability: The Great Depression of 1929 hit Germany hard, leading to mass unemployment and widespread poverty. This economic crisis created disillusionment with the Weimar Republic, enabling Hitler and the Nazi Party to exploit public frustration and present themselves as the solution.

Italy:

1. Post-WWI dissatisfaction: Italy, despite being on the winning side in World War I, was disappointed by the lack of territorial gains from the peace treaties, leading to widespread dissatisfaction and instability.
2. Weak democratic government: Italy's democratic system was fragile, and the political fragmentation and inefficiency of its government created a power vacuum that Benito Mussolini exploited to establish his fascist regime.

7. The United Nations Organization was established to maintain peace and promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom. With reference to this, explain the following.

(i) The composition of the Security Council.

Answer: The Security Council is one of the six main organs of the United Nations, responsible for maintaining international peace and security. It is composed of 15 members: 5 permanent members (China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States) and 10 non-permanent members, which are elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly. The 10 non-permanent members are selected based on geographical representation, with seats allocated to different regions of the world. The permanent members, often referred to as the "P5," hold veto power, meaning any of them can block substantive resolutions, while non-permanent members do not have this privilege. The Security Council's decisions are binding on all UN member states.

(ii) The functions of Security Council related to maintaining world peace.

Answer: The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) plays a central role in maintaining world peace by addressing threats to international security. Its primary functions include:

1. Peacekeeping and conflict resolution: The UNSC can deploy peacekeeping forces to conflict zones and mediate between conflicting parties.
2. Sanctions: It can impose sanctions on states or entities threatening peace, such as economic or military restrictions.
3. Military action: In extreme cases, the UNSC can authorize the use of force to maintain or restore peace.
4. Peace treaties and settlements: It facilitates negotiations and enforces peace agreements between nations.

(iii) India criticizes further delay over UNSC reforms, saying the process could extend for another 75 years. Discuss the role of the Security Council in international affairs, specifically highlighting the veto power.

Answer: India has expressed concern over the prolonged delay in United Nations Security Council (UNSC) reforms, warning that it could extend for another 75 years. The UNSC plays a crucial role in maintaining international peace and security, handling issues such as conflicts, sanctions, and peacekeeping operations. Its decisions are binding on member states, which gives the Council significant influence in global affairs. A key aspect of the UNSC is the veto power held by its five permanent members—China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. This power allows any one of them to block substantive resolutions, often leading to stagnation and frustration, particularly for nations like India that seek greater representation in the UNSC.

PART - II

SECTION - B

(Attempt any two questions from this section)

8. The Parliament of India is a House where Ministers discuss public matters and orders. In this regard answer the following questions.

(i) How does the Constitution of India deal with the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha?

(ii) Mention three powers which are common to both houses of the Parliament?

(iii) Under what conditions a person cannot be chosen as a Member of Parliament?

Answer: (i) The Constitution of India allocates seats in the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) based on the population of each state and union territory. Article 80 specifies that the maximum number of members in the Rajya Sabha shall not exceed 250. Seats are distributed among states and union territories in proportion to their population, with each state electing representatives through a system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote. The President can also nominate 12 members for their expertise.

(ii) **Three powers common to both houses of the Parliament are:**

1. **Legislative Power:** Both houses can propose, debate, amend, and pass laws, which are essential to the functioning of the country.
2. **Financial Power:** Both houses are involved in the approval of the budget and other financial matters, although the Lok Sabha has a greater role in money bills.
3. **Oversight Power:** Both houses have committees and sessions to scrutinize the executive's actions and hold it accountable through questions, discussions, and debates.

(iii) **A person cannot be chosen as a Member of Parliament (MP) under the following conditions:**

1. If they are not a citizen of the country.
2. If they are declared insolvent or undischarged bankrupt.
3. If they are of unsound mind or mentally incapacitated.

4. If they are convicted of certain criminal offenses (e.g., corruption or imprisonment for over two years).
5. If they hold an office of profit under the government.
6. If they are disqualified by law due to conflicting interests or allegiance to another state.

9. The Cabinet holds a pivotal position in the working of the Indian Parliamentary Government. In this context, answer the following questions :

- (i) The Cabinet plays a crucial role in the functioning of the Indian Parliamentary Government. Mention any three functions of the Cabinet which highlight its pivotal position.
- (ii) Mention any three administrative powers of the Cabinet.
- (iii) Distinguish between the Cabinet and Council of Ministers.

Answer: (i) The Cabinet plays a crucial role in the Indian Parliamentary Government in various ways:

1. **Policy Formulation:** The Cabinet formulates and implements major policies of the government, setting the direction for governance.
2. **Decision Making:** It makes decisions on critical national issues, ensuring coordination between different ministries.
3. **Executive Authority:** The Cabinet is responsible for the execution of laws passed by the Parliament, overseeing the work of various departments and ministries, and ensuring their proper functioning.

(ii) The Cabinet holds several key administrative powers, including:

1. **Policy Formulation:** The Cabinet plays a central role in formulating and implementing government policies on various issues such as economy, defense, and foreign relations.
2. **Decision-making in Emergencies:** It has the authority to take critical decisions during national emergencies, such as war or natural disasters.
3. **Appointments:** The Cabinet has the power to appoint high-ranking officials, including judges, military leaders, and heads of government agencies, ensuring the effective functioning of the government.

(iii) The Cabinet and the Council of Ministers are both key components of the executive branch of government, but they differ in composition and function. The **Council of Ministers** includes all ministers appointed by the President, comprising the Cabinet, Ministers of State, and Deputy Ministers. It is responsible for assisting the President in decision-making and implementing government policies.

The **Cabinet**, on the other hand, is a smaller, more selective group, usually consisting of the **Prime Minister** and senior ministers. It holds primary decision-making power, shaping major policies and strategies. Thus, the Cabinet is the core body within the broader Council of Ministers.

10. Under the Single integrated Judicial system, there are no separate sets of law and Supreme Court stands at the apex of the system. In this context answer the following questions

- (i) Mention any three cases, where the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court does not extend.
- (ii) How does the Supreme Court maintain the sanctity of the Constitution of India?
- (iii) Explain the following terms:
 - (a) Original Jurisdiction
 - (b) Advisory Jurisdiction

Answer: (i) The Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India does not extend to the following cases:

1. Disputes between private parties: The Supreme Court does not have original jurisdiction in cases involving private individuals or entities.
2. Disputes under local laws: The Court's original jurisdiction does not cover matters governed by specific state or local laws.
3. Matters under executive powers: Disputes related to the executive powers of the President or Governors do not fall under the Court's original jurisdiction.

(ii) The Supreme Court of India upholds the sanctity of the Constitution by acting as the ultimate interpreter and guardian of its provisions. It ensures that laws and government actions align with constitutional principles, striking down any legislation or executive actions deemed unconstitutional. Through judicial review, the Court safeguards fundamental rights and protects the rule of law. Additionally, it resolves constitutional disputes, reinforces democracy, and prevents any encroachment on the separation of powers, thus maintaining the integrity and supremacy of the Constitution.

(iii) (a) Original Jurisdiction

Original jurisdiction refers to the authority of a court to hear a case for the first time, rather than on appeal. In this type of jurisdiction, the court examines the facts, applies the law, and delivers a ruling without any prior decision or review from a lower court. For example, in India, the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in cases involving disputes between states or between a state and the central government, as well as in cases concerning fundamental rights.

(b) Advisory Jurisdiction

Advisory jurisdiction allows a court to offer legal opinions or advice, typically at the request of the executive or legislative branches. These opinions are not binding but provide guidance on constitutional matters. In India, the President may refer questions of law or public importance to the Supreme Court under Article 143 of the Constitution. This helps in clarifying legal issues before they result in disputes or litigation.

ICSE 2025 EXAMINATION
Sample Question Paper – 3
History & Civics

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. Answer to this Paper must be written on the answer sheet provided separately.
2. You will not be allowed to write during first 15 minutes.
3. This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.
4. The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.
5. Attempt all questions from Part I (Compulsory).
6. A total of five questions are to be attempted from Part II, two out of three questions from Section A and three out of five questions from Section B.
7. The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

PART - I

(Attempt all questions from this part)

QUESTION 1.

Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options.

(i) On June 15, 2023, the High Court exercised its revisory jurisdiction in a case where a subordinate court had made a grave error in its judgment. The revisory power allowed the High Court to examine the legality and correctness of the decision and make the necessary corrections.

What information about the High Court's revisory jurisdiction can we obtain from the above passage?

- (a) The High Court can revise any decision made by a subordinate court.
- (b) Revisory jurisdiction is exercised only when there is a substantial error in law or fact.
- (c) Only the Supreme Court can review judgments of lower courts.
- (d) The High Court cannot correct errors made by subordinate courts under its jurisdiction.

Answer: (b) Revisory jurisdiction is exercised only when there is a substantial error in law or fact.

(ii) Given below are details of a few individuals:

Person	Age [In years]	Description
I	49	Is a judge in the High Court for the last 10 years
J	52	Is an expert in International Law and serves as a consultant
K	60	Is a retired law professor
L	44	Is a senior advocate specializing in constitutional matters

Select the person who is qualified to be appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court of India.

(a) I (b) J
(c) K (d) L

Answer: (a) I

(iii) Which type of power did the President exercise when dissolving the Lok Sabha, as seen in the headline?



- (a) Discretionary power
- (b) Legislative power
- (c) Judicial power
- (d) Executive power on the advice of the Prime Minister

Answer: (d) Executive power on the advice of the Prime Minister

(iv) During a parliamentary session in India, a bill proposing amendments to the Constitution was introduced in the Lok Sabha. After a thorough discussion, the bill was passed by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. The bill was then sent to the Rajya Sabha for approval.

Which function of the Union Parliament is highlighted in the above case ?

(a) Legislative	(b) Financial
(c) Judicial	(d) Electoral

Answer: (a) Legislative

(v) Vice-President : Rajya Sabha : Prime Minister : _____

(a) Lok Sabha	(b) High Court
(c) Legislative Assembly	(d) Supreme Court

Answer: (a) Lok Sabha

(vi) Identify the exclusive powers of the Prime Minister of India:

P : Leads the Council of Ministers

Q : Can dissolve the Rajya Sabha

R : Advises the President on Cabinet appointments

S : Can introduce a Money Bill in Lok Sabha

(a) P and R	(b) Q and S
(c) P and Q	(d) R and S

Answer: (a) P and R

(vii) Read the two statements below about Non-Cooperation Movement and select the option that shows the correct relationship between A and B.

(i) The Non-Cooperation Movement emphasised on the use of Swadeshi and boycott programmes.

(ii) The concept of Swadeshi and the boycott of foreign goods gave impetus to the handicraft and local industries.

(a) B is the reason for A	(b) B contradicts A
(c) A and B are independent of each other	(d) A is true, but B is false

Answer: (c) A and B are independent of each other

(viii) The government of Country A has introduced a tax policy similar to the Permanent Settlement introduced by the British in Bengal. Which group is primarily impacted by this policy?

- (a) The Farmers
- (c) The Soldiers

- (b) The Zamindars
- (d) The Merchants

Answer: (b) The Zamindars

(ix)Presides over the joint sitting of the two houses.

- (a) The Vice-President

- (b) The President

- (c) Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha

- (d) The Speaker of Lok Sabha

Answer: (d) The Speaker of Lok Sabha

(x) Suman is deeply influenced by Mahatma Gandhi's Non-Cooperation Movement. She notices that her local grocery store is selling products from a foreign company. What action is Suman NOT LIKELY to take?

- (a) Boycott the products from the foreign company

- (b) Persuade others to stop buying those products

- (c) Organize a non-violent protest outside the store

- (d) Write a letter of appreciation to the foreign company

Answer: (d) Write a letter of appreciation to the foreign company

(xi) What was the immediate cause of the given below incidence?



- (a) Murder of Archduke of Austria
- (b) Invasion of Poland by Hitler
- (c) Bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (b) Invasion of Poland by Hitler

(xii) Identify the ODD ONE out of the following causes for the Partition of Bengal.

- (a) To create administrative efficiency in Bengal

- (b) To divide the Bengali-speaking population

- (c) To promote Hindu-Muslim unity in Bengal
- (d) To weaken the nationalist movement in Bengal

Answer: (c) To promote Hindu-Muslim unity in Bengal

(xiii) Your school is hosting a debate on the impact of social reformers on women's rights in India. Which of the following reformers would MOST LIKELY be highlighted in the debate?

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (b) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (c) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Answer: (c) Raja Rammohan Roy

(xiv) Read the description and identify the event:

It proposed the formation of a Constituent Assembly to draft the Constitution of India, with provisions for a federal structure and groupings of provinces.

- (a) Indian Independence Act of 1947
- (b) Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms
- (c) Cabinet Mission Plan
- (d) Mountbatten Plan

Answer: (c) Cabinet Mission Plan

(xv) The political cartoon shows Mussolini, Hitler, and a figure resembling another leader discussing war. Which event is this cartoon most likely referencing?



- (a) The Munich Agreement
- (b) The start of World War II
- (c) The Treaty of Versailles
- (d) The signing of the Nazi-Soviet Pact

Answer: (b) The start of World War II

(xvi) Identify the countries with permanent membership and veto power in the UN Security Council.

(a) Germany, China	(b) France, India
(c) Russia, United States	(d) Japan, United Kingdom

Answer: (c) Russia, United States

2. Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow:

The Lok Sabha plays a critical role in India's federal structure, serving as the lower house of Parliament with members directly elected by the people.

(i) Who can allow or disallow an adjournment motion in the Lok Sabha? What does an adjournment motion mean?

Answer: In the Lok Sabha (the lower house of India's Parliament), the Speaker of the Lok Sabha has the authority to allow or disallow an adjournment motion.

(ii) Which power is being exercised by the President in the following cases:

- (a) Approval of an Ordinance
- (b) Assent to a Bill

Answer: (a) Legislative Power
(b) Legislative Power

(iii) Imagine you were a member of the Lok Sabha. Mention any two ways in which you could exercise your parliamentary privileges.

Answer: As a member of the Lok Sabha, I could exercise my parliamentary privileges in the following ways:

1. Freedom of Speech: I could speak freely within the Parliament without fear of legal consequences for anything said during debates, enabling me to express my views on national issues.
2. Right to Call for Papers: I could request the government to provide documents or information related to its policies or functioning, ensuring transparency and accountability.

(iv) Give two reasons why the Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha.

Answer: The Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha because:

1. Money Bills: Only the Lok Sabha can introduce and pass money bills, which the Rajya Sabha can only delay for up to 14 days.
2. Majority Control: The Lok Sabha holds more influence in forming the government, as the ruling party must have a majority in it.

(v) Mention any two functions of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

Answer: Two key functions of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha are:

1. Maintaining Order: The Speaker ensures that debates in the Lok Sabha are conducted smoothly, maintaining decorum and resolving disputes among members.
2. Deciding on Parliamentary Procedures: The Speaker has the authority to decide on matters related to the rules of procedure and parliamentary practices.

(vi) Name any two sessions of the Indian Parliament.

Answer: Budget Session

Monsoon Session

(vii) Mention the quorum required in the Lok Sabha to conduct a session.

Answer: In the Lok Sabha, a quorum is required to conduct a session, which is one-tenth of the total strength of the House. Since the Lok Sabha has 545 members, the quorum is 55 members, including the Speaker. Without this number, no business can be transacted.

PART – II

SECTION – A

(Attempt any three questions from this section)

3. Here is your revised question in the same format and length as the provided image: The Revolt of 1857 was an outburst of nationalist sentiments against

the British rule, which stemmed from multiple factors. In this context, answer the following questions:

(i) The British treated indigo cultivators unfairly. Mention any three ways in which they were ill-treated.

Answer: The British treated indigo cultivators unfairly in several ways:

Coercion to Cultivate Indigo: Farmers were often forced to grow indigo instead of food crops, significantly impacting their food security. They were coerced into signing contracts that bound them to cultivate indigo, leading to severe economic distress as they prioritized this cash crop over essential sustenance.

Exorbitant Loans and High Interest Rates: The British planters provided farmers with loans (known as 'dadon') at high interest rates, trapping them in a cycle of debt. The terms of these loans were exploitative, making it nearly impossible for farmers to repay them, which perpetuated their financial struggles and dependence on the planters.

Unfair Pricing and Exploitation: Farmers received meager compensation for their indigo, often only about 2.5% of the market price, while being compelled to sell at non-profitable rates. This exploitation left them with little to no profit, exacerbating their poverty and leading to widespread resentment against the British.

(ii) The British passed several laws that interfered with religious customs. Mention any three such laws.

Answer: The British enacted several laws that offended the religious sentiments of Indians. The most significant were the Doctrine of Lapse, which led to the annexation of princely states, and the Hindu Widow Remarriage Act, which challenged traditional Hindu practices. Additionally, the introduction of controversial cartridges greased with animal fat for Enfield rifles sparked widespread outrage among both Hindu and Muslim soldiers, further fueling the discontent against British rule.

(iii) The annexation of Awadh and Berar was one of the reasons for unrest. Analyse this statement by explaining any four policies used to annex these regions.

Answer: The Doctrine of Lapse was used to annex states where the ruler died without a direct male heir, leading to the annexation of Berar. In Awadh, the British accused the Nawab of misgovernance as a pretext to annex the territory in 1856. The British imposed heavy taxes on local rulers and landowners, making it difficult for them to maintain their rule, ultimately leading to British control. The local

armies in these regions were disbanded, and administrative control was taken over by the British, reducing the power and influence of native rulers.

4. The ideals of Mahatma Gandhi gave a new direction to the Indian freedom struggle in the early 20th century. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

(i) Explain the doctrine of Satyagraha as propounded by Mahatma Gandhi. Mention any two principles associated with it.

Answer: Mahatma Gandhi's doctrine of Satyagraha, or "truth force," emphasized non-violent resistance to injustice. Key principles included:

- Ahimsa: Non-violence towards all beings, including the oppressor.
- Satya: Truthfulness and adherence to moral principles.
- Tyaga: Self-sacrifice and willingness to endure suffering for the cause.
- Aparigraha: Non-possession and simplicity of lifestyle.

Satyagraha aimed to awaken the conscience of the oppressor through peaceful protest and self-suffering, rather than resorting to violence or retaliation.

(ii) The idea of non-violence became the cornerstone of Gandhian movements. Mention any three movements initiated by Gandhi on the basis of non-violence.

Answer: Mahatma Gandhi initiated several movements based on the principle of non-violence. Three prominent movements are:

1. Champaran Satyagraha (1917): Gandhi led farmers in Bihar against oppressive plantation taxes, using non-violent resistance.
2. Kheda Satyagraha (1918): He supported peasants in Gujarat who were facing high taxes, advocating non-violent protests.
3. Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-1922): A mass movement urging the boycott of British goods and institutions through peaceful methods.

(iii) The Non-Cooperation Movement was a major event in India's freedom struggle. Mention any four significant impacts of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Answer: Mass Mobilization: The movement unified millions of Indians from all sections of society, promoting mass participation in the freedom struggle. **Boycott of British Institutions:** Indians boycotted British goods, schools, courts, and legislative

councils, weakening the influence of the British in India. Promotion of Khadi: The movement

popularized the use of Khadi (handspun cloth) as a symbol of self-reliance, encouraging Indians to reject British-made goods. Rise of Indian Nationalism: The movement ignited a strong sense of nationalism among Indians, bringing the cause of independence to the forefront of public consciousness.

5. When European nations squared off against each other in the summer of 1914, it's doubtful that anyone envisioned it would mushroom into a four-year-long conflict that would be vastly more lethal than any previous war on that continent, both for military personnel and civilians.

Major powers such as Britain, France, the US and Germany kept detailed records of the war's human cost. But the carnage of World War I was so extreme and pervasive, and involved soldiers and civilians from so many different nations, that historians have had a difficult time agreeing on exactly how many people lost their lives.

(i) When did the above war take place? Who were the two major alliances involved in the war.

Answer: The war described took place from 1914 to 1918, known as World War I. The two major alliances involved were the Allies, primarily composed of France, the United Kingdom, Russia, and later the United States, among others. The Central Powers included Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire, and Bulgaria. The war began after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary and expanded rapidly due to complex alliances and territorial disputes, becoming one of the deadliest conflicts in history.

(ii) World War I was caused by various political, economic, and social factors that had been developing over the years. Discuss any three important causes that contributed to the outbreak of World War I.

Answer: Three key causes of World War I were militarism, alliances, and nationalism.

1. Militarism: European nations built large militaries and stockpiled weapons, creating a climate of tension and competition.
2. Alliances: Countries formed complex alliances, such as the Triple Entente and Triple Alliance, which turned regional conflicts into broader wars.
3. Nationalism: Ethnic groups sought independence, and intense patriotism led to competition and hostility, especially in the Balkans, where tensions were high. These factors combined to spark the devastating conflict.

(iii) What was the treaty that was signed after this war. Name any three provisions of this treaty.

Answer: The treaty signed after World War I was the Treaty of Versailles, signed on June 28, 1919. It officially ended the war and imposed heavy penalties on Germany. Three key provisions were:

1. Territorial Losses: Germany lost significant territories, including Alsace-Lorraine, and all overseas colonies.
2. Military Restrictions: The German army was limited to 100,000 troops, and conscription was banned.
3. War Guilt Clause: Germany was required to accept full responsibility for causing the war and pay reparations to the Allied nations.

6. In the historic photograph, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, is being sworn in as Prime Minister of free India. In this context, answer the following :



(a) Mention the Provisions of the Indian Independence Act of 1947 regarding the Constituent Assembly.

Answer: The Indian Independence Act of 1947 established the Constituent Assemblies of India and Pakistan. These assemblies were given the power to draft and adopt constitutions for their respective dominions. The Act also provided for the transfer of power from British India to the new dominions on August 15, 1947.

Key provisions regarding the Constituent Assembly included:

- Composition: The assemblies were to be composed of members elected by the provincial assemblies.

- Powers: The assemblies had the power to frame any constitution they desired, subject to certain limitations.
- Transfer of Power: The Act stipulated that the British monarch would cease to be the Emperor of India and that the Governor-General would be replaced by a Governor-General for each dominion.

These provisions laid the foundation for the formation of independent India and Pakistan.

(b) Discuss the basic reasons why the Cabinet Mission Plan rejected the demand for Pakistan.

Answer: The Cabinet Mission Plan, presented in 1946, aimed to establish a united India with a strong central government and limited autonomy for provinces. It rejected the demand for Pakistan due to several reasons:

- Unity of India: The Mission believed that the division of India would weaken the country and create instability in the region.
- Economic Interdependence: The Indian economy was deeply intertwined, and separating it would have severe economic consequences for both parts.
- Minority Rights: The Mission proposed a system of safeguards to protect the rights of minorities in both Hindu- and Muslim-majority areas, addressing concerns about the treatment of minorities in a partitioned India.
- International Pressure: The British government, which supported the Mission, was wary of the potential for a divided India to fall under the influence of other powers.

While the Cabinet Mission's efforts to create a united India ultimately failed, its proposals and principles continue to be studied and debated in understanding the complexities of the Indian independence movement and the partition of India.

(c) Mention the areas where plebiscites were to be held. What was the position of His Majesty's government in the new set-up in India

Answer: (c) (i) Areas where plebiscites were to be held: North West Frontier Province (NWFP): To determine whether it would join India or Pakistan. Sylhet district (East Bengal): To decide whether it would remain part of India or join Pakistan. Both provinces choose to join Pakistan (West and East Pakistan, respectively).

(ii) His Majesty's Government would no longer be responsible for India's government after August 15, 1947. All treaties and agreements with Indian states or

tribal areas would become invalid. The Dominion would negotiate agreements with the tribes of the North West Frontier Province.

7. 24th October, since 1945 has been celebrated every year as the United Nations Day. With respect to the above statement, answer the following questions.

(i) What is the primary objective of the United Nations?

Answer: The primary objective of the United Nations (UN) is to maintain international peace and security. It aims to prevent conflicts, resolve disputes, and promote cooperation among nations to ensure global stability. Additionally, the UN strives to foster social and economic development, promote human rights, uphold international law, and address global challenges such as poverty, health crises, and climate change. Through its specialized agencies and programs, the UN works to create a better world for all, based on equality, justice, and mutual respect.

(ii) Mention the composition of any three organs of the United Nations.

Answer: The United Nations (UN) consists of six main organs, each with distinct functions:

1. General Assembly: Composed of all 193 member states, it discusses international issues and adopts resolutions.
2. Security Council: Comprising 15 members (5 permanent with veto power and 10 elected), it maintains international peace and security.
3. International Court of Justice: Made up of 15 judges, it settles legal disputes between states and provides advisory opinions on legal questions.

These organs work together to address global challenges, ensuring peace, security, and development.

(iii) The General Assembly holds significant powers and functions in the working of the United Nations. Mention any three powers and functions of the General Assembly in the areas of global peace, development, and international cooperation.

Answer: The General Assembly of the United Nations holds significant powers and functions in promoting global peace, development, and international cooperation.

1. Peace and Security: It can discuss issues related to international peace and security, and make recommendations, though it cannot enforce them directly. It also elects non-permanent members of the Security Council.

2. Development: The Assembly promotes international cooperation in economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian fields, fostering sustainable development.
3. International Cooperation: It helps coordinate efforts to tackle global challenges, such as climate change, health issues, and human rights, through the creation of specialized agencies and initiatives.

PART - II

SECTION - B

(Attempt any two questions from this section)

8. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is an impartial authority who presides over the sessions and ensures order in the house. The Speaker also decides whether a bill is a Money Bill and has the power to adjourn the Lok Sabha. In this context, answer the following questions

(i) Mention any three important functions of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

Answer: (i) Three functions of the Speaker:

The Speaker presides over the sessions of the Lok Sabha.

The Speaker decides whether a bill is a Money Bill.

The Speaker maintains order and decorum in the house and can adjourn or suspend meetings in case of disorder.

(ii) The Lok Sabha was adjourned after a heated debate. Who has the authority to adjourn the Lok Sabha? Explain the role of the Speaker.

Answer: The authority to adjourn the Lok Sabha lies with the Speaker. The Speaker presides over the sessions, maintaining order and decorum during debates. They have the power to adjourn the House or suspend meetings in case of disruptions or lack of quorum. The Speaker plays a crucial role in ensuring smooth parliamentary proceedings by deciding on matters such as the agenda, granting permission for motions, and interpreting rules. Additionally, they protect the rights and privileges of members, making their position vital for the effective functioning of the Lok Sabha.

(iii) Mention any four judicial powers of the Parliament

Answer: The judicial powers of Parliament include:

1. Impeachment of the President: Parliament has the power to remove the President from office for violation of the Constitution through impeachment proceedings.
2. Removal of Judges: Parliament can remove judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts by initiating impeachment for proven misbehavior or incapacity.
3. Disqualification of Members: Parliament has the authority to disqualify its members on grounds of defection, as per the Tenth Schedule.
4. Contempt of Parliament: Parliament can take action against individuals or institutions for contempt if they disrespect its authority or proceedings.

9. The President is the nominal head of the country and holds the highest position in the governmental hierarchy, along with the Vice-President.

With reference to this, answer the following questions:

(i) The President is the head of the country as per the Constitution. Clearly indicate the actual position of the President as mentioned in the Constitution.

Answer: The Constitution of India defines the President's position as the nominal head of the state and the constitutional authority of the Union. Specifically, Article 52 states that there shall be a President of India, who serves as the executive head. However, the real executive powers are exercised by the Council of Ministers, headed by the Prime Minister, as per Article 74. The President acts on the advice of the Council, making their role largely ceremonial. Additionally, the President is the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces and holds significant responsibilities in legislative functions, such as summoning and proroguing Parliament and giving assent to bills. Thus, while the President occupies the highest constitutional office, their powers are primarily exercised in accordance with parliamentary democracy.

(ii) The President's powers are limited in several ways. What are the main limitations on the President's powers?

Answer: The President's powers in India are subject to several limitations:

1. Council of Ministers: The President acts on the advice of the Council of Ministers, headed by the Prime Minister. This means the President's decisions are largely influenced by the cabinet.
2. Parliamentary Control: The President's legislative powers, such as assenting to bills and declaring ordinances, are subject to parliamentary oversight. Parliament can override presidential decisions in certain cases.

3. Judicial Review: The Supreme Court can review the President's actions and declare them unconstitutional if they violate the Constitution.
4. Impeachment: The President can be impeached by Parliament for violating the Constitution.
5. Limited Discretionary Powers: While the President has some discretionary powers, they are limited and often subject to interpretation and legal challenges.

(iii) Describe the functions of the Vice-President.

Answer: The Vice-President serves as the deputy to the President and assumes several key functions. Primarily, they are prepared to step in as President if the current President is unable to fulfill their duties due to illness, death, or resignation. The Vice-President may also represent the President in ceremonial or diplomatic events. In many systems, they participate in the legislative process, often serving as the presiding officer of the upper house of the legislature, casting tie-breaking votes when necessary. The Vice-President may also be tasked with specific duties or portfolios delegated by the President, contributing to the governance and strategic direction of the country. Additionally, the Vice-President supports the President's policies and assists in decision-making processes.

10. The High Court is the apex judicial authority in the state and plays a crucial role in maintaining the judicial system. With reference to the High Court, answer the following questions:

(i) Who appoints the judges of the High Court? Mention any two qualifications required for a person to be appointed as a judge of the High Court.

Answer: In India, the judges of the High Court are appointed by the President of India. The President appoints judges based on recommendations made by the Chief Justice of India and the collegium of senior judges. This process involves consultations with the Governor of the state where the High Court is located.

Two qualifications required for a person to be appointed as a judge of the High Court are:

1. Citizenship: The person must be a citizen of India.
2. Judicial Experience: The person must have been an advocate in a High Court for at least 10 years or have held a judicial office in India for at least 10 years.

These qualifications ensure that the appointees have adequate legal experience and knowledge to perform the duties and responsibilities of a High Court judge.

(ii) The High Court has the power to check legislative and executive organs. How does it perform this function? Justify this statement with any three points.

Answer: The High Court plays a vital role in maintaining the balance of power between the legislative, executive, and judicial organs of the state. It performs the function of checking the legislative and executive organs through the following mechanisms:

1. **Judicial Review:** The High Court has the power to review laws passed by the legislature and actions taken by the executive to ensure they conform to the Constitution. If any law or executive action is found to be unconstitutional, the High Court can strike it down. This process ensures that both the legislature and executive do not exceed their constitutional authority.
2. **Protection of Fundamental Rights:** The High Court protects the fundamental rights of individuals guaranteed under the Constitution by acting as a guardian. If legislative or executive actions infringe upon these rights, the High Court can intervene and issue orders to prevent violations.
3. **Writ Jurisdiction:** Under its writ jurisdiction, the High Court can issue writs (such as habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, and certiorari) against the actions of the legislature and executive. This provides a check against arbitrary actions and ensures that government actions are lawful.

(iii) Explain the following terms:

(a) Administrative control of the High Court over Subordinate Courts

(b) Powers of the High Court over the District Courts

Answer: (a) Administrative Control of the High Court over Subordinate Courts:

The administrative control of the High Court over subordinate courts refers to the authority of the High Court to supervise and regulate the functioning of lower courts, including district courts and other judicial bodies in the state. This control involves overseeing the administration of justice at the grassroots level, ensuring efficiency, accountability, and adherence to legal norms. The High Court is responsible for the appointment, transfer, and discipline of judges in subordinate courts. It may also issue guidelines for the management of cases, and supervise the judicial and administrative functions of the lower courts. This ensures that the subordinate courts function in accordance with the law and uphold the standards of justice. The High Court's role also includes addressing any grievances or complaints

regarding the conduct of subordinate court judges and maintaining the overall quality of judicial processes at the lower levels.

(b) Powers of the High Court over the District Courts:

The High Court holds significant authority over district courts, as it is the highest judicial authority within the state. One of the key powers includes appellate jurisdiction, where the High Court has the authority to hear appeals from the decisions of district courts, ensuring that justice is properly delivered. The High Court also possesses supervisory powers over district courts, allowing it to issue directions or guidelines to ensure proper functioning, efficiency, and adherence to legal procedures. The High Court can review cases handled by district courts, either *suo motu* or on an appeal, to correct any errors or miscarriage of justice. Furthermore, the High Court has the power to transfer cases from one district court to another for administrative convenience or to ensure a fair trial. It may also frame rules or issue directions regarding the procedure and administration of the district courts.

ICSE Paper 2018

History and Civics

General Instructions :

- Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.
- You will not be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.
- This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.
- The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.
- Attempt all questions from Part I (Compulsory). A total of five questions are to be attempted from Part II, two out of three questions from Section A and three out of five questions from Section B.
- The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

PART – 1 [30 MARKS]

Attempt all questions from this Part

Question 1.

- (a) Name the bill that cannot originate in the Rajya Sabha. [1]
- (b) What is meant by the term 'quorum'? [1]
- (c) What is the maximum gap allowed between the two Parliamentary sessions ? [1]
- (d) Who administers the oath of office to the Council of Ministers ? [1]
- (e) What is an Ordinance? [1]
- (f) State any one reason why the President is elected indirectly. [1]
- (g) State any one administrative function of the Cabinet. [1]
- (h) Name any two writs issued by the Supreme Court. [1]
- (i) Name the highest criminal court in a district. [1]
- (j) What is meant by Lok Adalats ? [1]

Answers :

- (a) Money Bill.
- (b) A quorum is the minimum number of members required to be present in the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha before a meeting is allowed to begin. One tenth of the total members of the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha must be present at the beginning of a sitting of the House, including the Presiding Officer.
- (c) Six months.
- (d) President.
- (e) An Ordinance is a Presidential decree having authority of law.

- (f) The President is the Chief Executive in India. He is elected indirectly because : He, being a constitutional head, ought to be elected indirectly as directly elected member cannot become a Constitutional head.
- (g) The whole administration of the state is run by the Cabinet.
- (h) The Supreme Court can issue following writs :
- (a) Writ of Habeas Corpus
- (b) Writ of Mandamus
- (i) The highest criminal court is the court of the Session Judge.
- (j) A Lok Adalat means "People's Court". It encourages the settlement of disputes through compromise between two parties.

Question 2.

- (a) Mention any two economic factors responsible for the growth of nationalism in India. [2]
- (b) Name the two Presidents under whom the first two sessions of the Indian National Congress were held. [2]
- (c) Name the nationalist who said, 'Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it'. State any one of his contributions to the National Movement. [2]
- (d) State any two objectives of the Muslim League. [2]
- (e) State any two causes that led to the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930. [2]
- (f) Name the last Viceroy of India. State any one of the provisions of the Indian Independence Act of 1947. [2]
- (g) Give any two similarities between the ideologies of Nazism and Fascism. [2]
- (h) Name the countries that formed the Axis Bloc, during World War II. [2]
- (i) Give the full form of UNESCO. [2]
- (j) State any two principles of 'Panchsheel' in the Non-Aligned Movement. [2]

Answers:

- (a) (i) Poor condition of village economy .
(ii) Poor condition of Handicrafts.
- (b) (i) 1st session was presided by W.C. Bannerjee.
(ii) 2nd session was presided by Dadabhai Naoroji.
- (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
(i) Tilak was one of the most prominent leaders of the extremists who taught people to rely on their own strength. He instilled among the people love and pride for the country. He was an agitator and a fighter in the true sense of the term.
(ii) He also with Bipin Chandra and Lajpat Rai transformed the anti-partition movement into a movement for Swaraj.
- (d) (i) To protect the political and other rights of the Muslims.
(ii) To promote among the Muslims of India feeling of loyalty to the British government.

(e) (i) The passing of 'Complete Independence' or 'Purna Su araj resolution at Lahore session, of the Congress.
(ii) Rejection of Gandhi's 'Eleven Point' programme.

(f) Lord Mountbatten.

The states were given the right to choose joining either the Dominions or to retain their independence.

(g) The two main principles of Fascism and Nazism were :

(a) Fascism and Nazism were and totally against democracy. They laid stress on duties and obligations unlike democracy. They laid stress on rights and liberties of the people.
(b) Rule of single party and a single leader, with full authority.

(h) (i) Germany

(ii) Italy

(ii) Japan

(i) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

(j) The following were the two principles of Panchsheel:

(i) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity.
(ii) Non-aggression.

Non-Alignment is the international policy of a sovereign state according to which it does not align itself with any of the power blocks and at the same time actively participates in the world affairs to promote international peace, harmony and cooperation.

PART – II [50 MARKS]
SECTION – A

Attempt any two questions from this Section

Question 3.

With reference to the Union Parliament, answer the following questions :

(a) How many members may be nominated to the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha?
Give one reason as to why they may be nominated to the Lok Sabha. [3]
(b) Mention any three qualifications required for a member to be elected to the Lok Sabha. [3]
(c) What is meant by the term 'Session'? Name the three Sessions of the Union Parliament. [4]

Answers:

(a) **Lok Sabha** : Not more than two members of the Anglo-Indian Community to be

nominated by the President, if, in his opinion, that community is not adequately represented in the House.

Rajya Sabha : The President nominates 12 members to the Rajya Sabha.

(b) In order to be chosen as a member of the Lok Sabha, a person must:

- (i) Be a citizen of India.
- (ii) Be at least twenty five years of age.
- (iii) Possess such other qualifications as may be fixed by a law of the Parliament. He must also be registered as a voter in any of the Parliamentary constituencies.

(c) It is the time period during which the House meets to conduct its business.

Parliament should hold at least two sessions in a year.

Three sessions :

1. Summer Session (Feb – May)
2. Monsoon Session (July – Sept.)
3. Winter Session (Nov – Dec.)

Question 4.

The President and the Vice-President are part of the Union Executive.

In this context, answer the following questions :

- (a) State any three qualifications required for a candidate to be elected as the Vice-President of India. [3]
- (b) State the three functions of the Vice-President. [3]
- (c) Explain briefly any two Legislative and any two Executive powers of the President. [4]

Answers :

- (a) (i) He must be a citizen of India.
- (ii) Must not be less than 35 years of age.
- (iii) Must be qualified for election as member of the Rajya Sabha.

- (b) He is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
- (i) He regulates the debates and proceedings of this House.
- (ii) He decides about the admissibility of a question or a resolution in the Rajya Sabha.
- (iii) He decides about the serial order and time limit of speech of a member.

(c) Legislative powers :

1. The President summons the sessions of both the Houses of Parliament and prorogues them. He inaugurates the Parliament by addressing it after the general elections, at the beginning of the first session every year. He can also direct a joint session of both the Houses to be held in a certain situation.

2. The President has the power to dissolve the Lok Sabha. He can do so on the advice of the Prime Minister, if this is done before the expiry of its full term. When the Lok Sabha completes its full term of five years, the President announces the dissolution of the Lok Sabha of his own. But he cannot dissolve the Rajya Sabha, because it is a permanent House.

Executive powers :

1. The President appoints the Prime Minister and on his advice, he appoints other Ministers in the Cabinet.

2. The President appoints high dignitaries such as the Attorney General of India, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, the Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, the State Governors, Ambassadors and High Commissioners. He also appoints Chairmen and members of the Union Public Service Commission, Finance Commission, the Chief Election Commissioner and the two other members of the Election Commission.

Question 5.

Our Judicial system has a Supreme Court at its Apex, followed by the High Court and other Subordinate Courts. In the light of this statement, explain the following :

- (a) Any three types of cases in which the Supreme Court exercises its Original Jurisdiction. [3]
- (b) Any three ways by which the Constitution ensures the Independence of the Judiciary. [3]
- (c) 'Advisory' and 'Revisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. [4]

Answers :

(a) Original Jurisdiction means the authority and power of the Supreme Court to hear a case in the first instance directly. The original and exclusive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court extends to the following cases :

- Interpretation of the Constitution in case of a dispute between the Union Government and one or more States.
- Interpretation of the Constitution in case of dispute between two or more States interests, relating to some justiciable right,
- The Supreme Court has the exclusive jurisdiction to determine the Constitutional Validity of the Union laws. Such cases are debated by a majority of the full Constitutional Bench of seven Judges.

(b) The independence of Judiciary (Supreme Court) has been ensured in our country in the following ways .

1. The judges are appointed by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice and such other judges he may deem necessary. This ensures their independence.
2. The Judges possess high qualifications in law; they have a long experience in this field; they are eminent jurists. This ensures their independence.
3. The removal of a judge, which is done through impeachment, has been made very difficult, Impeachment is done by the Parliament on the basis of "proved misbehavior or incapacity". This requires simple majority of the total strength of both the Houses of the Parliament, and a 2/3rd majority of those present and voting in both Houses to pass a resolution of impeachment,

(c) Advisory : The President may seek Supreme Court's opinion or advice on a question of law or fact, which is of public importance in the opinion of the President, whether it has actually arisen or is likely to arise. The Supreme Court may give its opinion, after such hearing as it may think fit. It is done by a Bench of five Judges, by a majority vote.

The opinion of the Supreme Court is pronounced in the open court. But the opinion of the Supreme Court is not binding on the President, as it is not a judicial decision or pronouncement. It is only a consultative view.

It must be noted that the Supreme Court is also not bound to give its advisory opinion when a reference is made to it by the President. The Supreme Court can decline to give its opinion. Usually, its opinion is rejected by all courts and tribunals.

Revisory : Judicial Review is the power of the Supreme Court to examine laws passed by the independent and the executive orders of the Centre and State governments in order to find whether these are in accordance with the Constitution or not. This is called Judicial Review. If an order or a law' is found to be contrary to the Constitution, the Supreme Court declares it null and void.

SECTION – B

Attempt any three questions from this Section

Question 6.

Numerous causes gave rise to the First War of Independence and its consequences led to several changes in the British Government in India. In this context, answer the following :

- (a) Explain any three political causes of the Revolt of 1857. [3]
- (b) Briefly explain the immediate cause of the Great Revolt. [3]
- (c) State any four changes in the administration of the British Government as a consequence of the Revolt. [4]

Answers :

- (a) (i) Lord Dalhousie's policy of annexation and the Doctrine of Lapse made the Indian

rulers angry and insecure. The prominent states which fell victim to the Doctrine were : Satara, Jhansi and Nagpur.

(ii) Lord Canning declared that Bahadur Shah's successor would not be allowed to use the imperial title, i.e. the 'King'.

(iii) Lord Dalhousie stopped the pension of Nana Saheb.

(b) The immediate cause was the introduction of Enfield rifles. There was a rumour that, the cartridges to be used for the rifles were greased with the fat of cows and pigs. This sparked off the Mutiny. On 10th May, 1857 all the three sepoy regiments at Meerut rose in revolt.

(c) (i) End of Company's Rule : The Revolt ended the East India Company's rule in India and the Indian empire came under the direct control of the British Crown. Queen Victoria became the Empress of India.

(ii) Position of Secretary of State : The Act of 1858 abolished the Company's Board of Control and the Court of Directors. All their powers were transferred to a Cabinet Minister, known as the Secretary of State. He was to be advised by a Council consisting of 15 members.

(iii) Position of Governor-General: The designation of the Governor-General was changed. He was designated as the Viceroy while representing the British government in England. It was his duty to run the Indian administration on behalf of the Crown. He was under the control of the Secretary of State for India.

(iv) Appointments to the Civil Service : It was decided that appointments to the Civil Service were to be made by open competition under rules made by the Secretary of State in Council.

Question 7.

The Quit India Resolution in 1942 was one of the final calls given by Gandhi for the British to leave India. Moving towards Independence, Lord Mountbatten's Plan was significant. In this context, answer the following :

(a) State two reasons for the launching of the Quit India Movement. [3]

(b) Give any three effects of the Quit India Movement launched by Gandhi in 1942 that was significant to the last phase of the National Movement of India. [3]

(c) Give any four clauses of the Mountbatten Plan of 1947. [4]

Answers:

(a) (i) Failure of the Cripps Mission : The failure of the Cripps Mission left no meeting ground between the Congress and the government. It was clear from the proposals that the government was not willing to grant independence in the near future. The Indians

were also not happy at the proposals of Cripps Mission because proposals contained within them provisions which could divide India into hundreds of independent provinces.

(ii) War Situation : There was every possibility that India might be attacked by Japan and the Indians were helpless because they had no power or means to resist the attack. So, the Indian leaders felt that the situation called for complete independence. Gandhiji also felt that an orderly and peaceful withdrawal of the British could save India from internal anarchy and external aggression.

(b) (i) It demonstrated the depth of the national feelings : The movement showed the depth of the national will and convinced the Britishers that the days of their domination in India were numbered. People from all parts of India fought together against the Britishers.

(ii) Set back to the Britishers : Now the British officials had realized that the British would not be able to retain their hold on India.

(iii) Parallel Government : A significant feature of the Quit India Movement was the emergence of parallel governments in Ballia in Uttar Pradesh, Midnapur in Bengal and Satara in Maharashtra.

(c) (i) Division of the Country : The country would be divided into two Dominions i.e, India and Pakistan.

(ii) The Constituent Assembly : The existing Constituent Assembly would continue to work, but the Constitution framed by it would not be applied to Pakistan. A separate Constituent Assembly would be constituted for those parts which decided in favour of partition.

(iii) The Princely States : The Princely States would be free to choose their own option, and treaties signed with them would soon come to an end.

(iv) A Boundary Commission : A Boundary Commission would be set up to decide about the boundary disputes.

Question 8.

Study the picture given below and answer the following questions :



(a) Identify the leader given in the picture. [3]

Name the Political party and the Military Organisation that he formed.

(b) State any three objectives of the Political party that he founded. [3]

(c) Mention any four objectives of the Military Organisation that he formed. [4]

Answers :

(a) Subhas Chandra Bose.

Forward Bloc and Indian National Army (INA).

(b) (i) To develop the economy on socialistic ideas.

(ii) Abolition of landlordism i.e., Zamindari System.

(iii) A new monetary and credit system.

(c) (i) The basic aim of the INA was to overthrow the British Raj in colonial India.

(ii) To establish Provisional Government of Free India.

(iii) To take help from Japan Japanese Army and heist Indian flag on Indian soil by overthrowing the British Raj.

(iv) To expand and strengthen Indian Independence league.

Question 9.

With reference to the Two Major World Wars in the 20th century, answer the following questions :

(a) Explain briefly the causes of World War I with reference to Nationalism and Imperialism. [3]

(b) Explain briefly the territorial rearrangements as a result of World War I. [3]

(c) State any four causes that led to the Second World War. [4]

Answers :

(a) (i) Europe divided into Power Blocs : The major European nations were divided into Blocs. Germany, Austrian-Hungary and Italy formed Triple Alliance in 1882 AD and Britain, Russia and France formed Triple Entente in 1907. This also caused tension between their relations.

(ii) Militant Nationalism and Mutual Rivalries : Nationalism in the 19th century had become competitive and aggressive. Love for one's nation meant hatred towards other nations. The whole atmosphere was charged with narrow militant, atmosphere and inter-state rivalries.

(iii) Clash of Imperialist Interests and Colonial Rivalry : There were small wars between France and Italy over occupation of Tunis ; between Britain and Russia over Persia etc. These wars resulted in two blocs in Europe : Britain, France and Russia on one side and Germany, Austria and Turkey on the other.

(b) 1. (i) Many small states like Poland, Finland, Latvia etc. were created.
(ii) The German territory to the West of Rhine Valley was to be occupied by the Allied Troops for 15 years.
(iii) Germany was to return Alsace and Loraine to France.
(iv) She was to hand over Eupen and Malmedy to Belgium.
(v) She also had to give Schleswig to Denmark.
(vi) The German city of Danzig was made a free port in the Polish territory.

2. (i) Britain and France divided and shared the regions of Togo and the Cameroons (South East Africa).
(ii) German colonies in East Africa and South-West Africa were shared between England, Belgium, Portugal and South Africa.
(iii) Japan was given Shantung and Kiau-Chow in China.
(iv) New Zealand was given Samoa Island.

(c) (i) Failure of democracies in Europe and the rise of dictatorships in Germany, Italy, Russia, Spain, Portugal, etc.
(ii) Reaction against the unjust and humiliating Treaty of Versailles.
(iii) Aggressive National and Expansionist policy of Italy, Germany, Soviet Russia and Japan.
(iv) The armament race and the manufacture of deadly weapons of mass destruction.

Question 10.

With reference to the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies, answer the following:

(a) Mention any three functions of the International Court of Justice. [3]
(b) State the composition of the General Assembly. [3]
(c) State any two functions of the UNICEF and any two functions of WHO. [4]

Answers :

(a) (i) (a) It is composed of 15 judges elected for a 9-year term.
(b) The judges are elected by both Security Council and General Assembly by a majority vote.
(c) To maintain the continuity, one-third of the court i.e. five judges, are elected every

three years.

(d) The court elects its President and Vice-President for three years. It also has power to appoint its Registrar.

(ii) (a) To settle disputes between member states by the United Nations in accordance with the International Law.

(b) It can also advise the General Assembly or the Security Council on any legal question.

(c) Other organs or agencies of the UNO may also request the advisory opinion on legal questions.

(b) The General Assembly consists of all the members of the United Nations. Every member state can send a maximum of five representatives to the General Assembly but at the time of voting a state is entitled to cast only one vote. It means that all member states have equal status.

(c) Functions of UNICEF :

1. Provision of Food : It helps in providing protective food like milk, meat, fish and fats to the children and pregnant women.
2. Health Services : UNICEF provides funds for the training of health and sanitation workers. It supplies medical equipment to rural health-centres. It makes effort to prevent diseases like T.B., malaria etc.

Functions of WHO :

1. Research Work: The WHO promotes and coordinates research in the field of health by financing research projects in many countries. Its research activities include nutritious food, environmental safety, mental health, control of specific diseases like cancer, heart-attack etc.
2. Standardisation of Medicines : It sets international standards with respect to biological and pharmaceutical products. It also provides essential drugs to developing countries.

ICSE Board
Class X History and Civics
H.C.G – Paper 1
Board Paper – 2019

Time: 2 hrs

Total Marks: 80

General Instructions:

Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.

You will not be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.

This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.

The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.

Attempt **all** questions from **Part I** (Compulsory) A total of **five questions** are to be attempted from **Part II**, **two out of three questions** from Section A and **three out of five questions** from Section B.

The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets []

PART – I (30 Marks)
(Attempt **all questions** from this part)

Question 1

- (a) What is the normal term of the Lok Sabha? [1]
- (b) State the meaning of the term *Question Hour*. [1]
- (c) Name the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha. [1]
- (d) State *any one* condition when the Parliament can legislate on subjects in the state list. [1]
- (e) Write any one circumstance when the President can declare a *National Emergency*. [1]
- (f) What happens when a motion of 'No-Confidence' is passed against a Minister? [1]
- (g) On whose advice can the President appoint the Council of Ministers? [1]
- (h) What is meant by *Appellate Jurisdiction* of the Supreme Court? [1]
- (i) On what grounds can a Supreme Court Judge be removed from office? [1]
- (j) State one point of distinction between a District Judge and a sessions Judge. [1]

Solution 1:

- (a) The normal term of the Lok Sabha is 5 years.
- (b) The first hour of sitting in both Houses of Parliament is allotted for asking and answering of questions unless otherwise decided by the Speaker. This hour is known as Question Hour which usually starts at 11 a.m.
- (c) The presiding officer of the Lok Sabha is the Speaker.
- (d) During the Proclamation of a National Emergency.
- (e) The President can declare a National Emergency when there is a danger of foreign aggression or threat to the peace and security of the country because of a civil war, due to the failure of the

constitutional machinery in the states or if there is a threat to the financial stability of the country.

(f) If a motion of No confidence is passed against a minister, he has to resign. If is passed against the Prime Minister the Government has to resign.

(g) On Prime Minister advice the President appoint the Council of Ministers.

(h) The Supreme Court is the final court of Appeal. Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court means an appeal lies to the Supreme Court from any judgment or final order of a high court in the country.

(i) A Supreme Court Judge can be removed by the President only for proved misbehavior or in capacity.

(j) The District Judge decides civil cases related to land, property, money, transactions, arbitration, guard ship, marriage, divorce and will. The sessions Judge decides criminal cases like murders, theft, dacoity, pick-pocketing, etc.

Question 2

(a) What was the General Service Enlistment Act? [2]

(b) Name the two books that Dadabhai Naoroji authored explaining the 'Drain of India's Wealth'. [2]

(c) Name each of the organizations founded by Jyotiba Phule and Raja Rammohan Roy. [2]

(d) Write any two contributions of Lala Lajpat Rai to the National Movement. [2]

(e) State *any two* provisions of the Indian Independence Act of 1947 that was to decide the fate of the Princely States. [2]

(f) Write *any two* reasons for the acceptance of the *Mountbatten Plan* by the Congress. [2]

(g) State any two objections imposed by the *Treaty of Versailles* on the German military power. [2]

(h) Name the Signatory countries of the Triple Alliance. [2]

(i) What is meant by the term 'Veto' power? [2]

(j) Why was the League of Nations established? [2/]

Solution 2.

(a) According to traditional belief, it was considered a taboo for a Brahmin to cross the seas. The British Parliament passed the general Service Enlistment Act in 1856. As per this act, The Act did not take into account the religious soldiers saw in this a danger to their caste which led to a feeling of resentment, against the Britishers, among them.

(b) Poverty and Un- British Rule in India.

(c) Jyotiba Phule – Satya Shodak Samwithraj Raja Rammohan Roy- Brahmo Samaj.

(d) Contribution by Lala Lajpat Rai are:

- 1) He transformed the freedom struggle into the agitation of the millions and the common masses. Through his speeches and writings, he accelerated its pace and widened its base. He presided over historic session of the Congress in 1920. It was here that the resolution of “Non-Cooperation” was adopted by the Congress.
- 2) He led the demonstration against the Simon Commission. A British sergeant has assaulted him in the ensuing lathi charge and he could not recover from it. He sacrificed his life so that India could win its independence. Before his death, he said, “Lathi blows inflicted on me would prove one day as nails in the coffin of the British Empire.”

(e) According to Indian independence Act of 1947, the Princely States would become independent and all over the powers exercised by the British authority were to be terminated. All treaties and agreements made by the British reference to States would lapse from August 15, 1947. They would be free to associate themselves with either of the two Dominions or remain independent.

(f) Reasons for the acceptance of the Mountbatten plan by the congress are:

- 1) The large-scale communal riots that engulfed the whole country convinced all that the only solution to the communal problem lay in the Partition of India.
- 2) The league had joined the Interim Government to obstruct and not to cooperate. Experience of working with the League had convinced the Congress that it could not have a joint administration with the League.

(g) The two objections imposed by the Treaty of Versailles on the German military power are:

- (1) The German Army was restricted to a force of 1, 00,000 soldiers and the Navy was limited to 15,000 men and 36 ships.
- (2) The Air Force and submarines of German Army were banned.

(h) The Signatory Countries of the Triple Alliance are Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy.

(i) Each member of the UN Security Council has one vote. Decisions on procedural matters are made by an affirmative vote of nine members, including the concurring votes of all five permanent members. The negative vote of a permanent members are called veto. The Council is powerless to act if any of the five permanent members uses the veto power.

(j) League of Nations was formed as a consequence of the First World War. It was formed to prevent War and promote international cooperation.

PART II (50 Marks)

SECTION A

Attempt any two questions from this Section

Question 3

The Parliament is the body of people's representatives who have Supreme power in a democracy. With reference to the Union Legislature answer the following:

- (a) How are the members of the Rajya Sabha elected? [3]
- (b) Why is it called a *Permanent house*? [3]
- (c) State *any two* Financial and *any two* Legislative Powers of the Indian Parliament. [4]

Solution 3:

(a) The representative of each State in the Rajya Sabha are elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly in accordance with system of proportional representation by means of a 'single transferable vote'.

(b) Rajya Sabha is called a Permanent House because if the Lok Sabha is dissolved before or after the declaration of a National Emergency, the Rajya Sabha becomes the sole *de facto* and *de jure* parliament that is it takes over the functions of the Parliament. Thus, it cannot be dissolved.

(c) The two financial powers of the Indian Parliament are:

- 1) The Parliament passes the Union Budget containing estimates of receipts and expenditure of the Government for a financial year.
- 2) The salaries and allowances of MPs, Ministers and Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court are determined by Parliament.

The two Legislative powers of the Indian Parliament are:

- 1) The Parliament has exclusive powers to make laws with respect to matters mentioned in the Union List. The Parliament and the state Legislature both have the right to make laws on the subjects mentioned in the concurrent list but in the case of a conflict, the law made by the Parliament shall prevail.
- 2) The Parliament possess residuary powers, meaning that it can make laws with respect to all those matters that are not mentioned in any three lists.

Question 4

The Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister, is the most Powerful Institution in the Indian Polity. In this context, answer the following:

- (a) State briefly the position of the Prime Minister in the Parliamentary system of Government. State *any two* powers the Prime Minister has as a leader of the Nation. [3]
- (b) Distinguish between the Council of Ministers and the Cabinet. [3]
- (c) Write *any four* functions of the 'Cabinet'. [4]

Solution 4:

a) The Prime Minister heads the Council of Ministers and aids and advises the President. He is the real executive of the Indian Union. The Prime Minister is the chief spokesperson and defender of the Government in the Parliament. The Prime Minister exercise vast authority both in legislation and finance.

The two powers the Prime Minister has as a leader of the Nation are:

- 1) The Prime Minister represents the nation. When he speaks, the whole nation is supposed to be speaking through him.
- 2) During the national crisis like war, even the opposition parties support the Prime Minister.

b)

Council of Ministers	Cabinet
1) The Council of Ministers consists of all categories of Ministers – Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers.	1) The Cabinet is a smaller group consisting of some 25 senior Ministers holding important portfolios such as Defense, Finance, Home, etc.
2) The Prime Minister may or may not consult the other ministers, below the rank of Cabinet Ministers.	2) They are the most trusted colleagues of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister always consults them. The decisions of the Cabinet are binding on all the members.
3) In a day-to-day working of the government, the Council of Ministers, as a whole, rarely meets	3) The Cabinet is a small cohesive group of senior Minister who determine the policies and programmes of the Government, so they meet as frequently as possible.

c) **Functions of the Cabinet:**

(i) **Policy Making:**

The Cabinet formulates both external and domestic policies of the Government.

(ii) **Coordinates the Functioning of various Minister:**

The Cabinet coordinates the working of various departments for the smooth implementation of government policies.

(iii) **Appointment:** All major appointments though made by the President, are decided upon by the Cabinet.

Question 5

India has a single integrated judicial system that is Independent and Supreme.

With reference to the Judiciary, answer the following:

- (a) (i) Who appoints the Judges of the High court? [3]
- (ii) State *any two* qualifications required for a person to be appointed as a High Court Judge.
- (b) Explain briefly the term 'Court of Record' with reference to the High Court. [3]

(c) List *any four* writs that the High Court can issue for the enforcement of Fundamental rights.

[4]

Solution 5:

(a) (i) The Chief Justice of a High Court is appointed by the President of India in consultation with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Governor of the concerned State. The other Judges of the High Court are also to be appointed in the same manner except that in their case the Chief Justice of the High Court shall also be consulted.

(ii) Qualifications for appointment as a High Court Judge:

1. One should be a citizen of India.
2. One should have held a judicial office in India for at least 10 years.
3. One should have been an advocate of a High Court for 10 years.

(b) The High Court is a 'Court of Record' like the Supreme Court. It means its judgments and orders are preserved as a record to be referred to by its courts in future cases. They can be produced as precedents. The law laid down by the High Court is binding on all subordinate courts in the State concerned. But it does not bind the other High Courts, although it is of great significance and can be produced in support of an argument.

c) The writs that High Court can issue are:

- 1) Habeas Corpus
- 2) Mandamus
- 3) Prohibition
- 4) Quo Warranto

SECTION B

Attempt any three questions from this Section

Question 6

The second half of the 19th century witnessed the growth of a strong feeling of Nationalism.

With reference to the statement, answer the following:

- (a) Write *any three* repressive Colonial policies of the British. [3]
- (b) State *any three* ways in which the Press played an important role in developing nationalism amongst Indians. [3]
- (c) Explain briefly any three differences in the methods adopted between the Early Nationalists and Radicals, in the National Movement. [4]

Solution 6:

a) The three repressive Colonial policies of the British are:

- 1) Lord Lytton organized a Grand Delhi Durbar in 1877 to proclaim Queen Victoria as the Empress to India. Lakhs of rupees were spent on the event but nothing was done for Indians who were in the grip of a famine.
- 2) The Vernacular Press Act (1878) introduced by Lord Lytton forbade vernacular papers to publish any material that might excite feelings of dissatisfaction against the British Government.

This Act was not applicable to English newspapers. The editors who opposed the act were sentenced to jail.

3) The maximum age limit for the Indian Civil Service Examination was reduced from 21 to 19 years, thus, making it difficult for the Indians to compete for it.

(b) The three ways in which the Press played an important role in developing nationalism amongst Indians are:

- 1) It was through the Press that the message of patriotism and modern liberal ideas of liberty, freedom, equality, home rule and independence, spread among the people.
- 2) The Press carried on daily criticism of the unjust policies of the British Government in India and exposed the true nature of British rule in India.
- 3) It made possible the exchange of views among different social groups from different parts of the country.

c)

Early Nationalists	Radicals
1) The early nationalists wanted to achieve self-government and they strove for autonomy within the Empire and not for absolute independence.	1) The Radicals aimed at nothing short of Swaraj as it existed in the United Kingdom.
2) They believed in constitutional methods and worked within the framework of the law.	2) They were assertive in their approach.
3) They held good positions under the British Government.	3) They denounced British rule and defied it.
4) They had faith in the British sense of justice and fair play.	4) They rejected British rule and held it responsible for the prevailing poverty of the Indian people.

Question 7

With reference to the picture given below, answer the following questions:



(a) (i) Identify the Memorial built for those who were killed in this incident. [3]

(ii) Where did this incident take place?

(iii) Name the movement launched by Gandhi in 1920 as a consequence.

(b) Explain briefly the reason for the suspension of this particular movement by Gandhi in 1922. [3]
(c) State *any four* impacts of the movement. [4]

Solution 7:

a) (i) Jallianwala Bagh memorial.
(ii) Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, Punjab.
(iii) Non- Cooperation Movement.

b) The tragedy at Chauri Chaura, a village in Gorakhpur district in Uttar Pradesh, occurred on February 5, 1922. A procession of about 3000 peasants marched to the nearby police station to protest against the police officer who had beaten some volunteers picketing a liquor shop. The police fired at the peasants. The infuriated demonstrators set the police station on fire, killing 22 policemen who were inside the police station. There were also a few violent incidents in the other parts of the country. That why, Gandhi ji, a strong believer in 'Ahimsa' was greatly shocked at these incidents and he withdrew the Non- Cooperation Movement on February 12, 1922.

c) The four impact of the movements are:

- 1) The National Movement become a Mass Movement:
The Indian National Movement for the first time in history, acquired a real mass base with the participation of different sections of Indian society such as peasants, workers, students, teachers and women.
- 2) Instilled Confidence among the people:
The movement undermined the power and prestige of the British Government. It generated a desire for freedom and inspired people to challenge the colonial rule.
- 3) The Congress became an organized Fighting Force:
The weapons of Satyagraha and Non- cooperation changed the character of the Congress overnight. It transformed the Indian national Congress from a deliberative assembly into an organized fighting force, pledged to revolution.
- 4) Fostered Hindu- Muslim Unity:
It fostered Hindu-Muslim unity which could be seen in the merger of the Khilafat issue with this movement.

Question 8

With reference to the National Movement from 1930 to 1947, answer the following:

(a) State *any three* features of the Programme of the Civil Disobedience Movement launched in 1930. [3]
(b) What was the significance of the Second Round Table Conference held in 1931? [3]
(c) State any four clauses of the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946. [4]

Solution 8:

a) The three features of the Programme of the Civil Disobedience Movement launched in 1930 are:

- 1) Defiance of Salt Laws.
- 2) Boycott of liquor.
- 3) Boycott of foreign cloth and British goods of all kinds.

b) The significance of the Second Round Table Conference held in 1931 was that it was attended by Gandhi ji as a sole representative of the Congress, according to the terms of the Gandhi- Irwin Pact of 1931. The conference was soon deadlocked on the minorities issue, with separate electorates being demanded not only by Muslims but also by the Depressed Classes, Sikhs, Indian Christians and Anglo- Indian.,

The question of Independence or setting up of a responsible Government receded into the background. The British government refused to concede the immediate grant of dominion status, Gandhi ji returned to India disappointed.

c) The four clauses of the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946 are:

(1) Federal Union: There was to be a federal union of the British Provinces and the Princely States. The Union Government should deal with the following subjects: Foreign Affairs, Defense and Communication.

(2) A Constitutional making Body: Constituent Assembly would frame the Union constitution. It was to consist of 385 members out of which the provinces were to elect 292 members, whereas princely states were allocated 93 seats.

(3) Provincial Autonomy: The Provinces would enjoy full autonomy for all subjects other than the Union Subjects.

(4) Grouping of Provinces: The British Provinces would be divided into three groups namely 'Group A', 'Group B', 'Group C'. Each group could determine the provincial subjects to be taken in common.

Question 9

With reference to the Rise of Dictatorships and the Second World War, answer the following:

(a) State *any three* reasons for the Rise of Fascism in Italy. [3]

(b) Explain *any three* consequences of World War II. [3]

(c) Name the *two* rival blocs that fought against each other during World War II and state its signatory countries. [4]

Solution 9:

a) The three reasons for the Rise of Fascism in Italy are:

1) Dissatisfaction with the Peace Treaties: Italy joined the War on the side of the Allies. Among Italians the feeling was that they "had won the war but lost the Peace". Italy had much to contribute to the success of the Allies in the war. But Italy could have no valuable addition to her territory. When it came to dividing the spoils of War, her allies deserted her.

2) Economic factors: Economic conditions in Italy after the War were very bad. War debts and budget deficits caused lots of difficulty. Everyone in the country felt the pinch of post-war inflation. There was wide spread unemployment in the country which led to agrarian riots and strikes.

3) Political Instability and Inefficient and Corrupt Democratic Governments:

The post-war democratic government in Italy were weak; they could not respond properly to the needs and aspirations of the people. The government under Nitti and Giolitti in Italy were unable to control industrial and agrarian disorders. Popular discontent took the form of strikes and riots.

b) The three consequences of World War II are:

1) Defeat of Axis Powers: Up to the middle of 1942, the Axis powers met with remarkable success and captured large territories in Europe, Africa and Asia. But by the end of 1942, the tide began to turn against the Axis Powers. In 1945, Allied Powers defeated the Axis Powers.

2) Formation of UN: The horrors of the two World Wars and the failure of the League of the nations led to a meeting of the Big Three- Roosevelt (President of USA), Churchill (Prime Minister Britain) and Stalin (Premier of the USSR) at Yalta in February 1945. They resolved to convene a conference of the representatives of all nations at San Francisco to draw up the establishment of the United Nations Organisation on October 24, 1945.

3) Cold War: After the Second World War, the USA and the erstwhile USSR emerged as two great powers representing contrasting ideologies. They divided the world into two rival blocs- Capitalist bloc led by the USA and the communist bloc led by USSR. There was a state of extreme political tension between the two blocs but no armed conflict took place. This is known as the period of Cold War.

c) The two rival blocs that fought against each other during World War II were Allied Powers and Axis powers.

And its signatory countries are”

1) Allied Powers: The Allied Powers included countries are Britain, France, (except during the German occupation, 1940-44), the Soviet Union, China and the United States of America.

2) Axis Power: Axis Power included Germany, Italy and Japan. These countries came together as a result of the resentment due to the unjust treatment meted out to them after the World War I.

Question 10

The necessity to maintain International peace led to the establishment of the United Nations Organisation. With reference to the statement, answer the following:

(a) Write *any three* functions of UNESCO that preserves our “Cultural Heritage”. [3]

(b) State the Composition of the Security Council. [3]

(c) Write *any four* functions of the General Assembly. [4]

Solution 10:

a) The three functions of UNESCO that preserves our “Cultural Heritage” are:

1) It helps the Member- States in the preservation of their cultural heritage and encourages translation of rare manuscripts. It adopted a Convention to ensure that member- states take measures to protect monuments of artistic or historic interest.

2) It encourages cultural interchange. UNESCO provides travel grants to writers and artists under a project named Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values.

3) It gives every possible encouragement to artistic creations in the field of literature and fine arts.

4) It plays a vital role in distribution knowledge about the human rights.

b) The Composition of the Security Council are:

1) The council consists of members. It has five permanent members- China, France, Russia, Britain and the USA.

2) The regional representation of the ten non- permanent members is –

Afro- Asian countries (5)

Latin American countries (2)

West European and other countries (2)

East European countries (1)

3) The ten non-permanent members are elected majority for the term of two years. A retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election.

4) The Presidency of the Council rotates monthly, according to the English alphabetical listing of its member States.

c) The four functions of the General Assembly are:

1) To discuss any question relating to international peace and security.

2) The General Assembly regulates the working of the other organs and Agencies of the United Nations.

3) The General Assembly considers and approves the budget of the United Nations.

4) The Assembly elects the Non-permanent members of the Security Council and the members of the Economics and Social Council.

ICSE 2020
Grade 10
History and Civics

Time allowed: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

PART I

Attempt all questions from this Part

Question 1

- (a) Name the two Houses of the Indian Parliament. [1]
- (b) What is meant by the term ‘Session’? [1]
- (c) How is the Speaker of the Lok Sabha elected? [1]
- (d) What is the term of office of a Rajya Sabha member? [1]
- (e) Who is the Supreme Commander of the Armed forces of India? [1]
- (f) What is the normal term of office of the Vice President of India? [1]
- (g) Who appoints the Prime Minister of India? [1]
- (h) State the body that decides the major policies of the Government? [1]
- (i) Name the Courts that are empowered to issue Writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights. [1]
- (j) Mention any one advantage of the Lok Adalat. [1]

Question 2

(a) Mention any two contributions of Bipin Chandra Pal in promoting Nationalism. [2]

(b) State any two methods adopted by the Early Nationalists in the National Movement. [2]

(c) Why is October 16, 1905 regarded as an important day in the history of the Indian National Movement? [2]

(d) Name any two leaders of the Khilafat Movement. [2]

(e) State any two causes for the Non-Cooperation Movement. [2]

(f) Mention any two objectives of the Forward Bloc. [2]

(g) What was meant by the term 'Imperialism', as a cause for World War I? [2]

(h) Give any two reasons for the rise of Fascism. [2]

(i) Name the two International Organisations that were formed, one as a consequence of World War I and the other after World War II. [2]

(j) Give the full form of UNICEF and WHO. [2]

PART II

SECTION A

Attempt any two questions from this Section

Question 3:

Write reference to the Union Legislature, answer the following questions:

(a) Explain any three Legislative powers of the Union Parliament. [3]

(b) State any three exclusive powers of the Lok Sabha that is not enjoyed by the other House. [3]

(c) List any four functions of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. [4]

Question 4:

The Executive Power of the Indian Union is vested in the President. In this context, answer the following:

(a) How is the President of India elected? [3]

State the composition of the Electoral College that elects him.

(b) Explain any three Discretionary Power of the President. [3]

(c) Mention any four Executive Powers of the President. [4]

Question 5:

With reference to the Supreme Court as the Apex Court in our Indian Judiciary, explain the following:

(a) Any three cases that come under the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. [3]

(b) Power of Judicial Review. [3]

(c) Supreme Court as a Court of Record. [4]

SECTION B

Attempt any three questions from this Section

Question 6

By 1857, conditions were ripe for a mass uprising in the form of the Great Revolt of 1857. In this context, explain the following:

- (a) Any three Economic causes for the revolt of 1857. [3]
- (b) Any three Military causes. [3]
- (c) Any three Political causes of the revolt. [4]

Question 7

With reference to the Mass phase of the National Movement under the leadership of Gandhi, answer the following:

- (a) Briefly explain the Dandi March of 1930. [3]
- (b) State any three reasons for the launching of the Quit India Movement. [3]
- (c) Explain any four significant effects of the Quit India Movement. [4]

Question 8

With reference to the Partition plan, answer the following:

- (a) (i) Name the last Victory of India.
- (ii) State any two reasons for him to come to India. [3]
- (b) Mention any three proposals under his plan. [3]

(c) State any four reasons for the Congress to finally accept the Plan. [4]

Question 9



(a) Name the organization associated with the above Emblem. [3]

(b) Mention any three functions of WHO, as its agency. [3]

(c) Name the Principal Judicial Organ of this organization and explain its composition. [4]

Question 10

With reference to the Second World War and the Non-Aligned Movement, answer the following:

(a) Explain briefly three reasons for the Dissatisfaction with the Treaty of Versailles. [3]

(b) State any three consequences of the Second World War. [3]

(c) Mention any four chief architects of the Non-Aligned Movement. [4]

ICSE Board
Class X History and Civics
H.C.G – Paper 1
Board Paper – 2021-2022

Time: 1 hr

Total Marks: 40

*You will **not** be allowed to write doing the first **10** minutes.*

This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.

ALL QUESTIONS ARE COMPULSORY

The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

Select the correct option for each of the following questions.

Question 1

The Lok Sabha session which is conducted in the months of November and December is the _____.

[1]

- (a) Summer Session
- (b) Monsoon Session
- (c) Winter Session
- (d) Budget Session

Question 2

The _____ motion allows the house to *take up a definite matter of urgent importance.*

- (a) No Confidence
- (b) Adjournment
- (c) Censure
- (d) Prorogation

Question 3

Which of these denotes the correct composition of the Rajya Sabha?

[1]

- (a) 232 elected + 2 nominated
- (b) 238 elected + 12 nominated
- (c) 238 elected + 2 nominated
- (d) 250 elected + 12 nominated

Question 4

What is the quorum of the Indian Parliament?

[1]

- (a) 1/3
- (b) 1/2
- (c) 1/10
- (d) 1/4

Question 5

Which of these statements regarding the Speaker is false? [1]

- (a) He/She is the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha.
- (b) Elected from among the members of the Lok Sabha.
- (c) Elected when the newly elected house meets for the first time.
- (d) The members of both the houses vote to choose the Speaker.

Question 6

The Rajya Sabha is called a Permanent house because 1/3 members retire every _____ [1]

- (a) *two years*
- (b) *one year*
- (c) *three years*
- (d) *six years*

Question 7

Which of these is considered to be an exclusive power of the Rajya Sabha? [1]

- (a) It can approve an Ordinary Bill.
- (b) It can make amendments to the Constitution.
- (c) It can empower the Parliament to make laws on the State list.
- (d) It can make laws on subjects in the Union List.

Question 8

In case of a conflict between the Centre and the State with reference to a subject in the Concurrent list _____. [1]

- (a) Each follow their own law.
- (b) The State law will prevail.
- (c) The President is empowered to decide.
- (d) The Union law will prevail.

Question 9

The right of the members to _____ is known as *interpellation*. [1]

- (a) Ask question.
- (b) Introduce motions.
- (c) Adjourn the house.
- (d) Interrupt the proceedings.

Question 10

Which of the following statements about *Ordinances* is false?

- (a) Promulgated by the President.
- (b) Issued when the Parliament is not in session.
- (c) Has to be approved within six months from the re-assembly of the Parliament.
- (d) Has to be approved by both the houses of the Parliament.

Question 11

Which of these is **NOT** a qualification required to be a member of the Rajya Sabha? [1]

- (a) Should be a citizen of India.
- (b) Should not be an insolvent.
- (c) Should be at least 30 years of age.
- (d) Should be a graduate from any university in India.

Question 12

Complete the given analogy. [1]

Election of Lok Sabha member: Citizens of India

Election of Rajya Sabha member: _____

- (a) Members of the Legislative Assembly.
- (b) Members of the Legislative Council.
- (c) Members of the Lok Sabha.
- (d) Members of the Cabinet,

Question 13

[1]

Lok Sabha members from States	530
Lok Sabha members from Union territories	?

Question 16

Who was the founder of the Indian National Congress?

[1]

- (a) A. O. Hume
- (b) W. C. Banerjee
- (c) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Question 17

Complete the analogy,

Non Cooperation Movement 1920: : Civil Disobedience Movement : _____ [1]

- (a) 1919
- (b) 1932
- (c) 1931
- (d) 1930

Question 18

Which of these statements is NOT associated with Jyotiba Phule?

[1]

- (a) He established schools for girls
- (b) He established the Bramho Samaj
- (c) He established the Satya Shodak Samaj
- (d) He was against the caste system

Question 19

Which of the following statements about Early Nationalists is false?

[1]

- (a) Their leaders were Dadabhai Naoroji and Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (b) They believed in constitutional means of protest.
- (c) They wanted self-government under British rule
- (d) They wanted to launch violent agitations against the British

Question 20

Who was Bengal partitioned?

[1]

- (a) 1905
- (b) 1907
- (c) 1906
- (d) 1911

Question 21

Which of the following was a nationalist perspective of the partition of Bengal?

[1]

- (a) There was only Hindus in West Bengal.
- (b) To divide the Hindus and Muslims.
- (c) There were many riots in Bengal.
- (d) It was an administrative necessity as Bengal was a large territory.

Question 22

From the given list, identify the objective of the Muslim league.

[1]

- (a) To train and organise public opinion in the country.
- (b) To promote friendly relation between nationalist political workers.
- (c) To promote among Muslims of India support for the British Government.
- (d) To agitate through constitutional means.

Question 23

Replace the underline word and correct the statement.

[1]

Surendranath Banerjee presided over the second session of the Indian National Congress.

- (a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (b) W.C. Bonnerjee
- (c) Rashbehri Ghosh
- (d) Badruddin Tyabji

Question 24

Which of these statement is **NOT** associated with the Jallianwala Bagh massacre?

[1]

- (a) It happened in the year 1919
- (b) General Dyer was responsible for the massacre.
- (c) It became cause for the Non-Cooperation movement.
- (d) It became cause for the Civil Disobedience movement.

Question 25

The Khilafat movement was started under the leadership _____.

[1]

- (a) Ali Brothers
- (b) Dr. Saifuddin Kitchulu
- (c) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- (d) Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan

Question 26

What was the cause for the sudden suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement?

[1]

- (a) Repressive measures of the British
- (b) The Chauri-Chaura incident
- (c) The Gandhi – Irwin pact
- (d) The Jallianwala Bagh massacre

Question 27

How did the Lahore session of 1929 lead to the Civil Disobedience movement?

[1]

- (a) The Declaration of Poorna Swaraj was passed
- (b) Subash Chandra Bose was made the President of the Congress
- (c) Simon Commission recommendations were accepted
- (d) Congress passed a resolution to begin the Civil Disobedience movement

Question 28

What were the causes of the Quit India Movement?

[1]

- (a) Failure of Simon Commission and Rowlatt Act.
- (b) Failure of the Cripps mission and Declaration of Poorna Swaraj.
- (c) Growing unemployment and Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
- (d) Failure of Cripps Mission and Japanese threat.

Question 29

Which of the following is **NOT** a clause of the Indian Independence Act 1947?

[1]

- (a) All treaties made with the British would lapse.
- (b) The army and assets would belong only to India.
- (c) The constituent Assemblies would serve as Central Legislatures.
- (d) The Princely States were free to associate themselves with either dominion.

Question 30

Identify the famous slogan of Subash Chandra Bose.

[1]

- (a) Give me blood and I shall give you freedom
- (b) Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it.
- (c) Do or die
- (d) Vande Mataram

Question 31

Which of the following was a reason for the acceptance of the Mountbatten plan

[1]

- (a) The British forced the congress to accept the plan.
- (b) The Muslim league cooperate in the governance.
- (c) The only alternative to partition was a Federation with a weak Centre.
- (d) The Princely States wanted to accept the plan.

Question 32

Which of the following was an objective of the Indian National Army?

[1]

- (a) To formulate and present the demand to the government.
- (b) To make the world aware of the true nature of British rule in India.
- (c) Total mobilization of Indian manpower and money for a total war.
- (d) To establish Home Rule in India.

Question 33

Read the passage given and answer the questions that follow:

India's first war of independence, better known as the Indian Rebellion of 1857, began on May 10 in the year 1857. The first martyr of the revolt was Mangal Pandey and the war was result of accumulation of many factors over time. The rebellion of 1857 is considered the first blow that came to shatter the British rule in India. Some epicenters of the revolt were – Kanpur, Lucknow, Aligarh, Agra, Delhi, and Jhansi. Due to all the epicenters being far from the each other, there was a communication gap between the leaders of different part of India. Due to the rebellion having no central leadership, it got limited to some parts of India

only. Rebels did not have enough weapons and finance whereas British people had advanced weapons and enough finance.

- *India Today*

(i) Identify the immediate cause of the above revolt [1]

- (a) The general Service Enlistment Act.
- (b) The inhuman treatment of indigo cultivators.
- (c) The subsidiary alliance.
- (d) The incident of greased cartridges.

(ii) Which policy of expansion led to the annexation of Awadh? [1]

- (a) Subsidiary alliance
- (b) Doctrine of Lapse
- (c) Pretext of alleged misrule
- (d) Outright wars

(iii) Which of these is a socio – religious cause of the revolt? [1]

- (a) Taxing religious places.
- (b) Decay of cottage industries.
- (c) Drain of wealth.
- (d) Exploitation of economic resources.

(iv) The British showed total disregard towards the soldiers. In this context, which of the following statement is **NOT** true? [1]

- (a) They were deprived of allowances.
- (b) They were forced to go overseas on duty.
- (c) They were given the same salaries as that of the British soldiers.
- (d) The chances of promotion were very bleak.

Question 34

Look at the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:



(i) Identify the leaders in the picture. [1]

- (a) Surendranath Banerjee, Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (b) Dadabhai Naoroji, Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra pal
- (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Dadabhai Naoroji
- (d) Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal

(ii) Which group of Congress did they belong to? [1]

- (a) Early Nationalist
- (b) Assertive Nationalist
- (c) Revolutionaries
- (d) Swarajists

(iii) What was their main objective? [1]

- (a) Attainment of Poorna Swaraj
- (b) Self-Government under British Rule
- (c) Abolition of Indian Council
- (d) Demand for Provincial Government for Indians.

(iv) What are the methods associated with them? [1]

- (a) Prayers and protest
- (b) Swadeshi and Boycott
- (c) Sending Deputations of Indian leaders to Britain
- (d) Sending petitions to the British government.

Solutions

Answer 1

(c) Winter Session

Answer 2

(b) Adjournment

Answer 3

(b) 238+12 nominated

Answer 4

(c) 1/10

Answer 5

(d) The members of both the houses vote to choose the Speaker.

Answer 6

(d) Six years

Answer 7

(c) It can empower the Parliament to make laws on the State list

Answer 8

(d) The Union law will prevail.

Answer 9

(a) Ask questions

Answer 10

(d) Has to be approved by both the houses of the Parliament.

Answer 11

(d) Should be a graduate from any university in India.

Answer 12

(a) Members of the Legislative Assembly

Answer 13

(c) 20

Answer 14

(b) Proclamation of a National Emergency

Answer 15

(b) Amendment of Constitution

Answer 16

(a) A. O. Hume

Answer 17

(d) 1930

Answer 18

(b) He established the Brahmo Samaj

Answer 19

(d) They wanted to launch violent agitations against the British

Answer 20

(a) 1905

Answer 21

(b) To divide the Hindus and Muslims.

Answer 22

(c) To promote among Muslims of India support for the British Government.

Answer 23

(a) Dadabhai Naoroji

Answer 24

(d) It became a cause for the Civil Disobedience Movement

Answer 25

(a) Ali Brothers

Answer 26

(b) The Chauri-Chaura Incident

Answer 27

(a) The Declaration of Poorna Swaraj was passed

Answer 28

(d) Failure of Cripps Mission and Japanese threat

Answer 29

(b) The army and assets would belong only to India.

Answer 30

(a) Give me blood and I shall give you freedom

Answer 31

(c) The only alternative to partition was a Federation with a weak Centre.

Answer 32

(c) Total mobilization of Indian manpower and money for a total war

Answer 33

- (i) (d) The incident of greased cartridges
- (ii) (c) Pretext of alleged misrule
- (iii) (a) Taxing religious places
- (iv) (c) They were given the same salaries as that of the British soldiers.

Answer 34

- (i) (d) Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal
- (ii) (b) Assertive Nationalists
- (iii) (a) Attainment of Poorna Swaraj
- (iv) (b) Swadeshi and Boycott

Semester-2

HISTORY & CIVICS

2022

Maximum Marks: 40

Time allowed: One and a half hours

Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.

You will not be allowed to write during the first 10 minutes.

This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.

The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers

Attempt all questions from Section A.

Attempt all questions from Part I (compulsory). A total of three questions are to be attempted from Part II, (one out of two questions from Section A and two out of three questions from Section B.)

The marks intended for questions are given in brackets [].

PART I

(Attempt all questions)

Question 1.

Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options. (Do not copy the question. Write the correct answer only.) [10]

(i) The High Court judge can remain in office till he/she attains the age of

(a) 60 years (b) 65 years

(c) 62 years (d) 55 years

(ii) Which of the following statements does NOT apply to the Lok Adalat?

(a) It reduces the burden on High Courts

(b) Works on the spirit of Compromise

(c) The cases take a long time to get resolved

(d) It involves very less expenses

(iii) A person should have completed the age of..... to be eligible for election as Vice-President.

(a) 21 years (b) 30 years

(c) 35 years (d) 25 years

(iv) The President can declare a National/ General Emergency when.....

(a) There is a threat to the security of the country

(b) There is financial instability in the country

(c) The Governor gives a report recommending Emergency

(d) The Election Commission recommends its proclamation

(v) The Sessions Court deals with.....cases.

(a) Civil (b) Criminal

(c) Constitutional (d) Revenue

(vi) Which of the following countries is NOT a permanent member of the Security Council?

- (a) France (b) China
- (c) Germany (d) Britain

(vii) The signatory Countries of the Triple Alliance were.....

- (a) Germany, France, Italy
- (b) France, Britain, Russia
- (c) Germany, Italy, Austria Hungary
- (d) Britain, Russia, Italy

(viii) The full form of UNESCO is.....

- (a) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
- (b) United Nations Economic, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
- (c) United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organisation
- (d) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Commercial Organisation

(ix) The Security Council consists of..... non-permanent members.

- (a) Fifteen (b) Ten
- (c) Five (d) Six

(x) The term Non-Alignment means.....

- (a) not to form any new alliance
- (b) not to align with any of the power blocs
- (c) not to participate in the world affairs
- (d) to be part of military alliances

PART II

SECTION A

(Attempt any one question from this Section.)

Question 2.

The Prime Minister and his Council of Ministers formulate and implement the policies which govern the country. In this context, answer the following questions :

- (i) Under what circumstances can the President use his discretion to appoint the Prime Minister? On whose advice does he appointment Council of Ministers? [2]
- (ii) What is meant by the term *Collective Responsibility* of ministers? [2]
- (iii) Name the three categories of the Council of Ministers. [3]
- (iv) Mention *any three* powers of the Prime Minister with reference to the President. [3]

Question 3.

The Supreme Court is at the apex of the entire system of judiciary. In this context, answer the following questions :

- (i) What is the term of the Supreme Court judge? Name the procedure through which the judge can be removed. [2]
- (ii) What is meant by *Judicial Review*? [2]
- (iii) Explain the term *Original Jurisdiction* of the Supreme Court. Mention any two kinds of cases which come under this jurisdiction. [3]
- (iv) Name any three writs which can be issued by the Supreme Court. [3]

SECTION B

(Attempt any two questions from this Section.)

Question 4.

The First World War had a devastating effect on the world and caused unprecedented destruction. With reference to the First World War, answer the following questions :

- (i) Name the signatory countries of the Triple Entente. [2]
- (ii) What is meant by the term Imperialism? [2]
- (iii) Explain the immediate cause of the First World War. [3]
- (iv) What was the amount of war reparation that Germany had to pay the allies? Mention any two terms of the Treaty of Versailles which affected the German military. [3]

Question 5.

Look at the picture given and answer the questions that follow :



- (i) Identify the leader in the picture. What was the name given to the form of dictatorship practiced by him? [2]
- (ii) State any two similar ideologies of the dictators. [2]
- (iii) What was the immediate cause of the Second World War? Mention any two reasons for it. [3]
- (iv) Explain how the Japanese invasion of China became a cause for the Second World War. [3]

Question 6.

With reference to the United Nations Organisation, answer the following questions :

- (i) State any two objectives of the United Nations Organisation. [2]
- (ii) How many judges is the International Court of Justice composed of? What is their term? [2]
- (iii) Mention any three functions of the General Assembly. [3]
- (iv) What is the full form of WHO? Mention any two of its functions. [3]

HISTORY & CIVICS

(H.C.G. Paper – 1)

Maximum Marks: 80

Time allowed: Two hours

Answers to this Paper must be written on the answer sheet provided separately.

You will not be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.

This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.

The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.

Attempt all questions from Part I (Compulsory).

A total of five questions are to be attempted from Part II, two out of three questions from Section A and three out of five questions from Section B.

The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

PART I (30 Marks)

(Attempt all questions from this Part.)

Question 1

Select the correct answers to the questions from the given options.

[16]

(Do not copy the questions, write the correct answer only).

(i) An ordinance has to be approved by the Parliament within _____ weeks.

- (a) Two
- (b) Three
- (c) Six
- (d) Eight

(ii) The junior category of ministers who assist senior ministers:

- (a) Cabinet Ministers
- (b) Ministers of State
- (c) Deputy Ministers
- (d) Council of Ministers

(iii) *A major natural calamity has taken place and the opposition wants the house to lay aside all other business and take up this matter of urgent importance. Which motion should the house move to allow this?*

- (a) Adjournment Motion
- (b) No-confidence Motion
- (c) Confidence Motion
- (d) Censure Motion

(iv) When the Supreme Court reviews any judgement made by it to remove an error, it falls under _____ jurisdiction.

- (a) Advisory
- (b) Revisory
- (c) Original
- (d) Appellate

(v) The _____ has the power to *summon* the Houses of Parliament.

- (a) Speaker
- (b) President
- (c) Vice President
- (d) Chief Justice of India

(vi) Court of District Judge : Civil Cases : : Sessions Court : _____ Cases

- (a) Advisory
- (b) Criminal
- (c) Constitutional
- (d) Appellate

(vii) Formation of Congress : 1885 : : Formation of Muslim League : _____

- (a) 1905
- (b) 1906
- (c) 1907
- (d) 1908

(viii) The plan of Partition of Bengal was proposed by _____.

- (a) Lord Canning
- (b) Lord Dalhousie
- (c) Lord Curzon
- (d) Lord Ripon

(ix) People protested against the _____ because it had seven British members and no Indian representation.

- (a) Simon Commission
- (b) Lucknow Pact
- (c) Ilbert Bill
- (d) Cabinet Mission

(x) The main objective of the Assertive Nationalists was _____.

- (a) Constitutional agitation
- (b) Peaceful protests
- (c) Purna Swaraj
- (d) Self-government under British Rule

(xi) Identify the Early Nationalist leader.

- (a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (b) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (c) Jyotiba Phule
- (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

(xii) The *Lucknow Pact* was signed between _____.

- (a) The British and the Congress
- (b) The Congress and the Muslim League
- (c) The Early and the Assertive Nationalists
- (d) The Muslim League and the British

(xiii) _____ was one of the causes of the Quit India Movement.

- (a) Failure of the Second Round Table Conference
- (b) Rowlatt Act
- (c) Mountbatten Plan
- (d) Failure of the Cripps Mission

(xiv) The International Court of Justice has _____ judges.

- (a) 5
- (b) 10
- (c) 12
- (d) 15

(xv) Which of these leaders was an architect of the Non-Aligned Movement?

- (a) Joseph Stalin
- (b) Abdel Nasser
- (c) Winston Churchill
- (d) Franklin Roosevelt

(xvi) The immediate cause of the First World War was _____.

- (a) Imperialism
- (b) Alliance System
- (c) Sarajevo Crisis
- (d) Arms Race

Question 2

- (i) Mention *any two* ways in which the Constitution ensures the independence of the Judiciary from the Executive. [2]
- (ii) State *any two* legislative powers of the Cabinet. [2]
- (iii) Mention *any two* repressive policies of Lord Lytton. [2]
- (iv) Give *two* reasons for the acceptance of the Mountbatten Plan by the Congress. [2]
- (v) State *any two* objectives of the Muslim League. [2]
- (vi) Mention *any two* clauses of the Treaty of Versailles. [2]
- (vii) Name the *two* alliances formed in Europe before the beginning of the First World War. [2]

PART II

SECTION A (20 Marks)

(Attempt any two questions from this Section.)

Question 3

The Union Legislature comprises the President and the two houses of the Parliament. With reference to the Parliament, answer the following questions:

- (i) Mr. Raj wants to be a member of the Lok Sabha. [3]
Mention *any three* qualifications required to contest elections for the Lok Sabha.
- (ii) Mention *any three* legislative powers of the Union Parliament. [3]
- (iii) The Parliament controls the Executive. [4]
Mention *any four* ways in which it exercises its control.

Question 4

The President is the head of the State and exercises his / her powers on the advice of the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (i) What are the *three* types of emergencies that can be proclaimed by the President? [3]
- (ii) Mention *any three* legislative powers of the President. [3]
- (iii) Give *any two* reasons to justify the need for indirect election of the President. [4]
What is the composition of the Electoral College which elects the President?

Question 5

The Constitution of India provides for a High Court for each State. With reference to the High Courts and Subordinate Courts, answer the following questions:

- (i) Who appoints the judges of the High Court? [3]
Mention *any two* qualifications required for a person to be appointed as a judge of a High Court.
- (ii) Mention *any three* cases that come under the Original Jurisdiction of the High Court. [3]
- (iii) What are *Lok Adalats*? [4]
Mention *any three* advantages of the *Lok Adalats*.

SECTION B (30 Marks)

(Attempt any three questions from this Section.)

Question 6

The Indian Nationalists described the Great Uprising of 1857 as the First War of Independence. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (i) Mention *any three* policies used by the British to expand their political power in India. [3]
- (ii) The Revolt of 1857 is also known as the Sepoy Mutiny. [3]
Mention *any three* military causes which led to the uprising.
- (iii) Mention *any four* economic causes of the Revolt. [4]

Question 7

Look at the picture given below and answer the following questions:



(i) Name the *March* being led by Gandhiji in the above picture. [2]
Which movement did this *March* launch?

(ii) What were the *three* causes of the Non-Cooperation Movement? [4]
Name the incident which led to the suspension of this movement.

(iii) Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin signed a pact in 1931. [4]
Mention *any two* conditions that the Congress agreed to and *two* conditions that the British Government agreed to according to this pact.

Question 8

The heroism of the Indians was revealed by the courage of Subash Chandra Bose and the Indian National Army. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

(i) Mention *any three* objectives of the Forward Bloc. [3]

(ii) Mention *any three* contributions of Subash Chandra Bose. [3]

(iii) Who was the founder of the Indian National Army? [4]
Mention *any three* of its objectives.

Question 9

The world wars marked a turning point in the history of the world. With reference to this period, answer the following questions:

- (i) Mention *any three* similarities between the ideologies of Fascism and Nazism. [3]
- (ii) State the *three* consequences of the Second World War. [3]
- (iii) Mention *any four* causes of the Second World War. [4]

Question 10

The United Nations Organisation aims to maintain international peace. With reference to its organs and agencies, answer the following:

- (i) What is the composition of the Security Council? [3]
What is the term of the *non-permanent* members?
- (ii) Mention *any three* functions of the General Assembly. [3]
- (iii) Give the full form of UNESCO. [4]
Mention *any three* of its functions.

History and Civics
CISCE
Academic Year: 2023-2024
(English Medium)
Date & Time: 26th February 2024, 11:00 am

Duration: 2h **Marks: 100**

1. Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.
2. You will not be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.
3. This time is to be spent reading the question paper.
4. The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.
5. Attempt all questions from Part I (Compulsory).
6. A total of five questions are to be attempted from Part II, two out of three questions from Section A, and three out of five questions from Section B.
7. The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

PART-I (30 Marks) (Attempt all questions from this Part.)

Q1. Select the correct answers to the questions from the given options. (Do not copy the questions. Write the correct answer only.)

1.1. The salaries and allowances of the ministers are decided by the _____.

- 1. Parliament**
2. Finance Minister
3. President
4. Prime Minister

Solution

The salaries and allowances of the ministers are decided by the parliament.

Explanation:

The salary and allowances of ministers are determined by Parliament, which has the authority to adjust them from time to time. Parliament alone has the authority to address these issues.

1.2. Civil Cases : Court of District Judge :: Criminal Cases : _____

1. Revenue Court
2. Family Court
- 3. Sessions Court**
4. Commissioner's Court

Solution

Civil Cases : Court of District Judge :: Criminal Cases : **Sessions Court**

Explanation:

Civil cases are heard in the District Court, while criminal cases are heard in the Sessions Court, both of which are presided over by the Sessions Judge.

1.3. The Lok Adalat has many advantages. Which of the following statements about the advantages of the Lok Adalat is best described in the picture given above?



1. It is inexpensive.
2. It is organised in various parts of the country.
- 3. It works in the spirit of compromise.**
4. It reduces the burden of the higher courts.

Solution

It works in the spirit of compromise.

Explanation:

Lok Adalats are known as 'People's Courts'. They are legal forums that encourage the peaceful resolution of legal issues between opposing parties.

1.4. Given below are details of Indian citizens. Select the ones who are eligible for appointment as a High Court Judge:

Candidate	Age	Details
P	65	Is a distinguished jurist
Q	61	Has been a High Court Advocate for 10 years
R	67	Has been a High Court Advocate for 5 years
S	56	Has held a judicial office for at least 10 years

1. P and R
2. **Q and S**
3. R and P
4. Q and R

Solution

Q and S

Explanation:

The eligibility for becoming a judge of the High Court is as follows:

To be appointed as a judge of a High Court, a person:

1. should be a citizen of India.
2. should not be above 62 years of age.
3. should have held a judicial office within the territory of India for at least 10 years

OR

Must have at least 10 years of experience as an attorney in a High Court (or successive High Courts).

1.5. The strength of the house is 550. On a particular day, 50 members are present. The speaker decides to adjourn the house. Identify the MOST LIKELY reason for the adjournment.

1. Disorder in the house
2. **Lack of quorum**
3. Breach of privilege
4. Contempt of the House

Solution

Lack of quorum

Explanation:

A minimum of 10% of the entire house must be present for a session to take place. For procedures to take place in a house of 550 members, at least 55 members must be present.

1.6. During a hung assembly when no party gets the majority, the President appoints the Prime Minister. What power is the President exercising?

1. Legislative
2. Executive
3. **Discretionary**
4. Judicial

Solution

Discretionary

Explanation:

The President of India has certain discretionary powers; in the event of a hung Parliament, the President may appoint the leader of the single largest party as Prime Minister and give him or her time to show his or her majority through a vote in Parliament.

1.7. Read the two statements given below and select the option that shows the correct relationship between (A) and (R):

Assertion (A): Forward Bloc had the objective of abolishing Zamindari System.

Reason (R): Subhash Chandra Bose wanted to establish a socialist state.

1. A is true but R is false.

2. R is the reason for A.

3. Both A and R are false.

4. Only R is true, A is false.

Solution

R is the reason for A.

Explanation:

Subhash Chandra Bose founded the Forward Bloc in 1939, after resigning as President of the Congress. He aimed to construct a communist state by removing the Zamindari system.

1.8. The _____ aimed to introduce equality between British and Indian Judges.

1. Vernacular Press Act

2. Gagging Act

3. Indian Universities Act

4. **Ilbert Bill**

Solution

The **Ilbert Bill** aimed to introduce equality between British and Indian Judges.

Explanation:

The Ilbert Bill, proposed by Sir C.P. Ilbert in 1883, brought Indian judges up to level with European judges in many ways. It allowed Indian judges to try European subjects, which was previously prohibited.

1.9. The Rowlatt Act was called the Black Act because the Indians _____.

1. could not possess any arms

2. could not export any goods

3. **could be arrested without a warrant**

4. could be sent overseas on duty

Solution

The Rowlatt Act was called the Black Act because the Indians could be arrested without a warrant.

Explanation:

The Rowlatt Act, passed in 1919, was heavily attacked by Indian leaders because it enabled the incarceration of political prisoners without trial, providing British authority unrestricted power.

1.10. Who organised the Grand Delhi Durbar?

1. Lord Curzon
2. Lord Canning
- 3. Lord Lytton**
4. Lord Dalhousie

Solution

Lord Lytton

Explanation:

Lord Lytton organised a Grand Delhi Durbar in 1877 to proclaim Queen Victoria as the Empress of India.

1.11. Tina is inspired by the methods of the Early Nationalists and wants to follow them. She notices that the road leading to her school is damaged and has many potholes. Which of the following methods is she MOST LIKELY to follow to solve this problem?

1. Boycott the civic authorities
2. Gather a group of students and protest
- 3. Write a petition to the authorities highlighting the problem**
4. Block the entrance to the road

Solution

Write a petition to the authorities highlighting the problem

Explanation:

The Early Nationalists employed the three P's, i.e. Petitions, Prayers and Protests. They sent petitions, requests and letters of protest to the British government to look into the problems of the Indians.

1.12. Given below are the objectives of the Indian National Army. Identify the odd one out of the following:

1. To organise a provisional government of Free India
2. Total mobilisation of Indian manpower and money
3. Unity, faith and sacrifice
- 4. To train and organise public opinion in the country**

Solution

To train and organise public opinion in the country

Explanation:

The first three goals concern the Indian National Army, while the fourth is related to the Indian National Congress.

1.13. Tahir is preparing to give a speech about the Sati system in India. Which of the following Indian leader's contributions MUST he mention in his speech?

- 1. Raja Rammohan Roy**
2. W. C. Banerjee
3. Bipin Chandra Pal
4. Jyotiba Phule

Solution

Raja Rammohan Roy

Explanation:

Raja Rammohan Roy played a pivotal role in the abolition of the Sati system in India. In 1829, Governor-General William Bentinck finally put an end to the practice as a result of his efforts.

1.14. Which of the following is NOT a consequence of the Second World War?

- 1. Austria and Hungary became separate states**

2. Defeat of the Axis powers
3. Beginning of the Cold War
4. Formation of the United Nations

Solution

Austria and Hungary became separate states

Explanation:

While the other three are results of the Second World War, the first option comes from the First World War.

1.15. Identify the principle of panchsheel.

- 1. Mutual non-aggression**
2. Regulate armaments
3. Take action against aggressor
4. Recommend admission of members

Solution

Mutual non-aggression

Explanation:

The first principle relates to Panchsheel; the Security Council is related to the other three.

1.16. Which incident depicted in the above cartoon led to the beginning of the Second World War?



By Milton Rawson Halladay

1. Hitler's policy of Imperialism
- 2. Hitler's attack on Poland**
3. Hitler's annexation of Austria
4. Hitler's attack on Czechoslovakia

Solution

Hitler's attack on Poland

Explanation:

Tension between Germany and Poland sprang mostly from the Danzig Corridor. Up until the Treaty of Versailles moved it to Poland, it had been a feature of Germany. Hitler sought to recover this passage and the German invasion of Poland turned out to be the immediate reason World War II started.

Q2.

2.1. Mention any two writs issued by the High Court.

Solution

The two writs issued by the High Court are:

1. Writ of Habeas Corpus
2. Writ of Prohibition

2.2. Imagine you are an Indian ruler who has signed the Subsidiary Alliance. Mention any two conditions of this agreement which will affect you.

Solution

Two terms of the Subsidiary Alliance would greatly impact me as an Indian ruler signing it:

1. I would have to turn in my foreign alliances to the East India Company. This implies that, without British permission, I, the ruler, would no longer have the power to form any diplomatic or military alliances.
2. I would have to let British troops be housed on my land at my own expense.
3. I would have to pledge not to engage any Europeans in my service without first informing the Company and accept a British Resident in my court.

2.3. Mention any two causes of the Quit India Movement.

Solution

The two causes of the Quit India Movement were:

1. Failure of the Cripps Mission.

2. Threat of the Japanese attack.
3. Disagreement between the Congress and the Muslim League.

2.4. (a) In which year did the Surat Split happen?

Solution

The Surat Split occurred in 1907.

2.4. (b) What was the result of the Surat split?

Solution

As a result of this split, the Indian National Congress was divided into two factions: the Moderates, also known as Early Nationalists and the Radicals, also known as Assertive Nationalists.

2.5. Mention any two common ideologies of Fascism and Nazism.

Solution

Two common ideologies of Fascism and Nazism were:

1. Both spread totalitarian beliefs controlling all areas, including the public and private ones.
2. Both aimed to stop communism from spreading into their own nations.

2.6. Name the two cities of Japan which were bombed by America in the year 1945.

Solution

The two Japanese cities which were bombed by America in the year 1945 were Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

2.7. Read the given news carefully and answer the question that follows:

Govt's power to promulgate, repromulgate Ordinances - why and how

An Ordinance "shall have the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament". But the government is required to bring an Ordinance before Parliament for ratification - and failure to do so will lead to its lapsing "at the expiration of six weeks from the reassembly of Parliament".

Mention any two points regarding an ordinance that can be deduced from the above news.

Solution

The two points about an ordinance that can be derived from the supplied news are:

1. An ordinance is a temporary law enacted when Parliament is not in session.
2. The President of India has the authority to issue an ordinance in times of emergency.

PART-II SECTION-A (20 Marks) (Attempt any two questions from this Section.)

Q3.

3.1. The Union Parliament is the supreme legislative body in the country. With reference to the Indian Parliament answer the following question:

The Rajya Sabha is called a Permanent House. Explain this statement.

Solution

The Rajya Sabha is known as a Permanent House because, if the Lok Sabha is dissolved before or after the declaration of a National Emergency, the Rajya Sabha becomes the sole de facto and de jure Parliament, taking over the powers of the Parliament. As a result, it cannot be dissolved.

3.2. The Union Parliament is the supreme legislative body in the country. With reference to the Indian Parliament answer the following question:

Explain the composition of the Rajya Sabha.

Solution

The Rajya Sabha has a maximum number of 250 members, which are divided into two categories: nominated and elected.

1. **Nominated Members:** The President selects 12 members with specialised expertise or practical experience in areas such as literature, science, art, and social service.
2. **Elected Members:** The remaining 238 members are elected delegates from the states and the two Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry. Seats are

apportioned based on population, resulting in an unequal distribution between states and union territories.

3.3. (a) The Union Parliament is the supreme legislative body in the country. With reference to the Indian Parliament answer the following question:

Mention any two exclusive powers of the Lok Sabha.

Solution

Exclusive powers of the Lok Sabha:

1. A motion of no confidence against the government can only be presented and passed in the Lok Sabha.
2. Money Bills may only be introduced in the Lok Sabha.
3. In the event of an impasse between the two Houses over a non-financial ordinary law, the Lok Sabha typically prevails because it has more than twice as many members as the Rajya Sabha.

3.3. (b) The Union Parliament is the supreme legislative body in the country. With reference to the Indian Parliament answer the following question:

Mention any two powers exclusive to the Rajya Sabha.

Solution

Exclusive powers of the Rajya Sabha:

1. The Rajya Sabha passes the President's Proclamation of Emergency if the Lok Sabha is not in session or has been dissolved.
2. Without a 2/3 majority of the Rajya Sabha, the Lok Sabha cannot pass any laws on any of the State List topics.
3. Rajya Sabha permission is required for the establishment of one or more All India Services that benefit both the Union and the states.

Q4.

4.1. The Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister, is the most Powerful Institution in the Indian Polity. In this context answer the following:

Distinguish between the Council of Ministers and the Cabinet.

The Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister aids and advises the President. In this context, answer the following question:

Mention any three points to distinguish between the Council of Ministers and the Cabinet.

Solution

	Council of Minister	Cabinet
1.	The Council of Ministers consists of all categories of Ministers Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers.	The Cabinet is a smaller group consisting of some 25 senior Ministers holding important portfolios such as Defence, Finance, Home, etc.
2.	The Prime Minister may or may not consult the other Ministers, below the rank of Cabinet Ministers.	They are the most trusted colleagues of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister always consults them. The decisions of the Cabinet are binding on all the members.
3.	In the day-to- day working of the government, the Council of Ministers, as a whole, rarely meets.	The Cabinet is a small cohesive group of senior Ministers who determine the policies and programmes of the Government. Hence, they meet as frequently as possible.

4.2. (a) The Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister aids and advises the President. In this context, answer the following question:

Who appoints the Cabinet Ministers?

Solution

The President appoints the Cabinet Ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister.

4.2. (b) The Cabinet holds a pivotal position in the working of the Indian Parliamentary Government. In this context discuss the following:

Any two administrative powers of the Cabinet.

The Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister aids and advises the President. In this context, answer the following question:

Mention any two administrative powers of the Cabinet.

Solution

Administrative Powers of the Cabinet are:

1. The Cabinet develops the Government's foreign and domestic policies, including defence, economic policies, security needs, President's Rule in State, the formation of new States, industrial policy, imports, and electoral reform.
2. Once the Cabinet has approved the policy, the Ministers in charge implement it through administrative action or by drafting a Bill and guiding it through the Legislature.
3. It coordinates the activities of numerous departments to ensure policy implementation goes smoothly.

4.3. The Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister aids and advises the President. In this context, answer the following question:

The President is the nominal head of the Indian Union. Mention any four functions of the Prime Minister with reference to the President.

Solution

Four functions of the Prime Minister with reference to the President:

1. The Prime Minister exercises all of the President's authority. He/she is the president's top advisor. Thus, the President is the nominal head, while the Prime Minister is the true executive of the Indian Union.
2. The President summons and prorogues Parliament and dissolves the Lok Sabha based on the Prime Minister's advice.
3. The President appoints the ministers after the Prime Minister chooses them, based on his or her recommendations. Ministers may be removed based on the Prime Minister's advice.
4. The Prime Minister advises the President on numerous selections for significant positions, including as Supreme Court judges, governors and ambassadors.

Q5.

5.1. (a) The judiciary is the system of courts that interprets and guards the Indian Constitution. With reference to the Supreme Court of India, answer the following:

What is the composition of the Supreme Court?

Solution

The Supreme Court of India is made up of a Chief Justice of India and no more than 33 other justices, unless Parliament by legislation, requires a larger number of judges.

5.1. (b) Why is the Supreme Court described as a 'Court of Record'?

The Supreme Court is the head of the entire system of judiciary. In this context, answer the following question:

Why is the Supreme Court called the Court of Record?

The judiciary is the system of courts that interprets and guards the Indian Constitution. With reference to the Supreme Court of India, answer the following:

Why is the Supreme Court called the Court of Record?

Solution 1

The Supreme Court is a Court of Record. A 'Court of Record' is a Court whose judgements are recorded for evidence and testimony, which are duly printed for future references in the Court as well as for the use of lawyers in their pleadings.

Solution 2

It is called the Court of Record because:

1. Its judgements and orders are preserved as a record. These precedents may be presented in any court.
2. It has the power to impose penalties on an individual who violates its mandates.

5.2. The judiciary is the system of courts that interprets and guards the Indian Constitution. With reference to the Supreme Court of India, answer the following:

Explain the power of Judicial Review.

Solution

Power of Judicial Review:

1. The Supreme Court interprets the Constitution, and its decision is final. It has the authority to assess legislation that the union or state legislature has passed.
2. The power of judicial review is implicitly granted to the Supreme Court by its ability to invalidate a law that violates Fundamental Rights.
3. The Supreme Court may examine the constitutionality of any law. If the court finds that a law is in conflict with the Constitution's provisions, it declares it to be unconstitutional and inapplicable.

5.3. (a) The judiciary is the system of courts that interprets and guards the Indian Constitution. With reference to the Supreme Court of India, answer the following:

What is meant by the term 'Original Jurisdiction'?

Solution

The Supreme Court has the authority to hear and adjudicate cases that cannot be moved to any other court in the first instance. This is known as the original jurisdiction.

5.3. (b) The Supreme Court is the head of the entire system of judiciary. In this context, answer the following question:

Mention any three cases which come under the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

The judiciary is the system of courts that interprets and guards the Indian Constitution. With reference to the Supreme Court of India, answer the following:

Mention any three cases which come under the Original Jurisdiction.

Solution

1. A dispute between the Government of India and one or more states. A dispute between two or more states.
2. The original jurisdiction also encompasses cases of violations of the Fundamental Rights of individuals, and the court has the authority to issue multiple writs to enforce these rights.

3. All cases necessitating the interpretation of the Constitution may be submitted directly to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court possesses exclusive jurisdiction over inquiries regarding the constitutionality of Central laws.
4. The Supreme Court has the authority to transfer certain cases from one court to another or to itself under Article 139A, which was incorporated by the 44th Amendment in 1978. It has the potential to convey cases that are of significant importance or that involve legal issues.

SECTION-B (30 Marks) (Attempt any three questions from this Section.)

Q6.

6.1. The Revolt of 1857 was the beginning of the independence struggle against the colonial rule of the British. With reference to the consequences of the Revolt, answer the following:

Mention any three changes made in the administration with the end of the Company's Rule.

Solution

After the Revolt of 1857, the following changes were made in the administration with the end of the Company's Rule:

1. The governance of India was passed from the East India Company to the British Crown.
2. India was to be controlled by the Secretary of State for India, who would be assisted by a fifteen-member Council appointed by the Viceroy.
3. The Governor-General was appointed as the Viceroy of India.
4. Civil service appointments were to be made by open competition in accordance with guidelines established by the Secretary of State.

6.2. The Revolt of 1857 was the beginning of the independence struggle against the colonial rule of the British. With reference to the consequences of the Revolt, answer the following:

Mention any four changes made in the army after the Revolt.

Solution

The changes made in the army after the Revolt of 1857 were as follows:

1. The strength of European forces in India was raised, with the general idea that the number of Indian sepoys should not be more than twice that of European troops.
2. European forces were stationed in strategic geographic and military locations.
3. To dissuade Indian soldiers from rebelling against British control, advanced weaponry and ammunition were never placed in the hands of Indians.
4. To prevent nationalism, most regiments implemented caste and community distinctions.
5. Newspapers, magazines and nationalist publications were denied access to the soldiers in order to isolate the Indian army from the rest of the people.

Q7.

7.1. (a) The Indian National Movement is divided into three phases. With reference to the Second Phase of the Indian National Movement, answer the following question:

Who was responsible for the partition of Bengal?

Solution

In 1905, Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, partitioned Bengal.

7.1. (b) The Indian National Movement is divided into three phases. With reference to the Second Phase of the Indian National Movement, answer the following question:

Mention any two points to explain the perspective of the Nationalists regarding the actual motive behind the decision of partition.

Solution

1. Bengal was the centre of Indian nationalism at the time. The British expected that splitting Bengal would stop the rise of nationalism.
2. The partition of Bengal was meant to limit Bengali influence by not only dividing it into two administrations but also by reducing it to a minority inside Bengal itself.
3. The partition was meant to create religious divisions. East Bengal will be predominantly Muslim and West Bengal will be mostly Hindu.

7.2. (a) The Indian National Movement is divided into three phases. With reference to the Second Phase of the Indian National Movement, answer the following question:

What was the objective of the Assertive Nationalists?

Solution

The main objective of Assertive Nationalists was Poorna Swaraj or Complete Independence for the nation.

7.2. (b) The Indian National Movement is divided into three phases. With reference to the Second Phase of the Indian National Movement, answer the following question:

Mention any two contributions of Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

Solution

The two contributions of Bal Gangadhar Tilak are as follows:

1. His Role in the Anti-Partition Movement: The partition of Bengal provided him with an excellent opportunity to reveal the government's wicked designs. Tilak, together with Bipin Chandra Pal and Lala Lajpat Rai, converted the anti-partition campaign into a Swaraj movement.
2. Home Rule Movement: In 1916, the Home Rule Leagues were established in Madras and Maharashtra. Tilak and Annie Besant lead both leagues.

7.3. (a) When was the All India Muslim League formed?

The Indian National Movement is divided into three phases. With reference to the Second Phase of the Indian National Movement, answer the following question:

In which year was the Muslim League formed?

Solution

The All India Muslim League was formed in Dacca on December 30, 1906, under the Presidentship of Nawab Salimullah.

7.3. (b) Mention any three aims of the Muslim League.

The Indian National Movement is divided into three phases. With reference to the Second Phase of the Indian National Movement, answer the following question:

Mention any three objectives of the Muslim League.

Solution

The aims of the League were laid down as follows:

- i. To promote among Indian Muslims feelings of loyalty towards the British Government. The League would also remove misconceptions regarding the intentions of the government towards Indian Muslims.
- ii. To protect the political and other rights of the Muslims and to place their needs and aspirations before the government in mild and moderate language.
- iii. To prevent the rise of any feeling of hostility between Muslims and other communities without adversely affecting the aforesaid objectives of the League.

Q8.

8.1. (a) Look at the picture given and answer the following question:



Name the Viceroy who announced the plan for a smooth transfer of power.

Solution

Viceroy Lord Mountbatten announced the plan for a smooth transfer of power.

8.1. (b) Look at the picture given and answer the following question:



Mention any two clauses of the Mountbatten Plan with reference to the Princely States.

Solution

The two clauses of his plan with reference to the Princely States were:

- i. Every treaty and arrangement between the British government and the leaders of Indian States would vanish.
- ii. They would be free to identify with any of the dominions, that is, India or Pakistan or stay independent.

8.2. Write any two reasons for the acceptance of the Mountbatten Plan by the Congress.

Look at the picture given and answer the following question:



Mention any three reasons for the acceptance of the Mountbatten Plan by the Congress.

Solution

Acceptance of the Mountbatten plan by the congress causes:

1. The large-scale communal riots that engulfed the whole country convinced all that the only solution to the communal problem lay in the Partition of India.
2. The leaders felt that further delay in the transfer of power could find India in the midst of a Civil War.
3. The League joined the Interim Government out of opposition or non-cooperation. Working with the League had persuaded the Congress that it could not have a shared government with the League.
4. A federation with a weak central was the only substitute for the Partition. A strong central authority in a smaller India was preferable to one in a large state with a weak centre.

8.3. Look at the picture given and answer the following question:



Mention any four provisions of the Indian Independence Act of 1947.

Solution

The main provisions of the Indian Independence Act of 1947 were:

1. Partition: The Act called for the partition of India into two autonomous dominions: India and Pakistan. Pakistan was to include East Bengal, West Punjab, Sindh, Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province and the district of Sylhet in Assam. India was to cover all of the remaining regions of British India.
2. Constituent Assembly: Separate Constituent Assemblies were established for the two dominions. Each would act as the Central Legislature for their respective dominions.
3. Princely States: The Princely States gained independence and all powers exercised by British authority were abolished.
4. Abolishing the post of Secretary of State: The office of Secretary of State was abolished and safeguards were created to protect the interests of existing officers appointed by India's Secretary of State.
5. Governor-General: Each dominion would have a constitutional head who would carry out the wishes of the ministers.
6. Asset and Army split: Provisions were made to ensure a smooth split of the Armed Forces between the two dominions, as well as actions to share assets and liabilities.

Q9.

9.1. The final act of the long-drawn-out negotiations took place at Versailles on Saturday afternoon and to-day Germany and the Allies - always with the exception of America - are at peace. Peace is a blessed word and both the word and the fact are welcome to-day. So far as Germany is concerned, there is for the present, an end of strife and at least a formal return to the decent relations of civilised states.

Editorial: Peace in force (12 January 1920)

The Guardian

Mention any three causes of the World War which ended with the signing of the treaty being discussed in the passage above.

Solution

1. Militant Nationalism: Intense rivalry and enmity between European nations, particularly Germany, France and the Balkan republics, fueled the rise of militant nationalism, also known as competitive patriotism. Germany, under Kaiser Wilhelm II, began to exert its global might. On the other hand, France sought an opportunity to exact revenge on Germany, which had acquired its mineral-rich provinces of Alsace and Lorraine during the Franco-Prussian War (1870-71). Balkan states such as Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece and Montenegro desired independence from Turkey and Austria-Hungary.
2. Armament Race: Intense nationalism and competition to acquire and protect colonies led to a race for weaponry. Germany began the race for weapons by building its navy. Germany began to deepen the Kiel Canal to secure its colonies in Africa and other areas so that battleships could shelter in its waters. Britain and France began upgrading their armaments in response to Germany's growing military might, which eventually led to an arms race.
3. Division of Europe into two armed camps: On the eve of World War I, Europe was split into two large armed camps: the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente. Triple Alliance is comprised of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Turkey. Britain, France and Russia founded the Triple Entente to oppose the Triple Alliance. Japan later joined it.

9.2. (a) The final act of the long-drawn-out negotiations took place at Versailles on Saturday afternoon and to-day Germany and the Allies - always with the exception of America - are at peace. Peace is a blessed word and both the word and the fact are

welcome to-day. So far as Germany is concerned, there is for the present, an end of strife and at least a formal return to the decent relations of civilised states.

Editorial: Peace in force (12 January 1920)

The Guardian

Name the organization which was established in 1920 to maintain peace after this war.

Solution

The League of Nations was established in 1920 to maintain peace after the First World War.

9.2. (b) The final act of the long-drawn-out negotiations took place at Versailles on Saturday afternoon and to-day Germany and the Allies - always with the exception of America - are at peace. Peace is a blessed word and both the word and the fact are welcome to-day. So far as Germany is concerned, there is for the present, an end of strife and at least a formal return to the decent relations of civilised states.

Editorial: Peace in force (12 January 1920)

The Guardian

Mention any two objectives of the League of Nations.

Solution

- i. To preserve peace and security in the world.
- ii. To settle international conflicts in a peaceful manner.
- iii. To promote just and honourable relations among the nations of the world.
- iv. To force its members not to resort to war.

9.3. The final act of the long-drawn-out negotiations took place at Versailles on Saturday afternoon and to-day Germany and the Allies - always with the exception of America - are at peace. Peace is a blessed word and both the word and the fact are welcome to-day. So far as Germany is concerned, there is for the present, an end of strife and at least a formal return to the decent relations of civilised states.

Editorial: Peace in force (12 January 1920)

The Guardian

Mention any four clauses of the Treaty which affected Germany.

Solution

Germany was compelled to sign the Treaty of Versailles on June 28, 1919 and was forced to accept the following comparatively harsh clauses:

1. Since Germany and her allies were found guilty of aggression, they were compelled to cede portions of their pre-war borders to Denmark, Belgium, Poland, and Czechoslovakia.
2. Alsace-Lorraine was returned to France. Furthermore, the Saar Valley, which is famous for its coal mining, was ceded to France for 15 years.
3. Germany had to lose her whole colonial empire, which was split among the victors. Togoland and Cameroon were split between France and England. German territories in South-West and East Africa were also taken away from her and divided among England, Belgium, Portugal and South Africa. In China, Japan received the Shantung and Kiauchau, while New Zealand received the Samoa 'Island.
4. The Rhine Valley was likewise demilitarised. The German army was similarly reduced to one million soldiers, with no air force or submarines.
5. Germany was forced to recognise war guilt and pay a large sum (£6,500,000,000) in war indemnity to the Allies.

Q10.

10.1. The horror of two World Wars lead to the formation of United Nations Organisation, while the formation of the Non-Alignment Movement followed later. In this context, answer the following:

Explain any three functions of the Security Council.

The United Nations Organisation was established to maintain peace and 'promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom.' With reference to this, explain the following:

The functions of the Security Council with related to maintaining World Peace.

Both the United Nations Organisation and the Non-Aligned Movement aim to achieve international peace and security. In this context, answer the following:

Mention any three functions of the Security Council.

Solution 1

Three functions of the Security Council are:

1. To maintain international peace and security in accordance with the principles and purposes of the United Nations.
2. To investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to international tension and take military action against any aggressor.
3. To establish plans for the establishment of a system to regulate armaments.
4. The Secretary-General's appointment is recommended to the General Assembly and the International Court of Justice judges are elected alongside the Assembly.

Solution 2

The primary responsibility of the Security Council is the maintenance of peace and security in the world. The Council performs this duty in the following ways:

The Security Council may investigate any dispute or situation that might lead to international friction.

It may recommend appropriate methods for the settlement of disputes through negotiation, mediation, arbitration or judicial settlement.

To maintain peace, the Security Council may impose economic sanctions against aggressors and even sever diplomatic relations with rogue countries.

10.2. Both the United Nations Organisation and the Non-Aligned Movement aim to achieve international peace and security. In this context, answer the following:

Mention any three functions of the World Health Organisation.

Solution

The three functions of the World Health Organisation (WHO) are:

- i. It helps countries improve their health systems by developing infrastructure, particularly manpower, institutions and services for the individual and community.
- ii. It initiated a scheme to immunise children against six main diseases, including measles, diphtheria, tetanus, tuberculosis, polio and whooping cough.

- iii. It encourages medical research to cure and prevent disease. It provided for cancer and heart disease research to be conducted at laboratories across the globe in order to uncover diseases, improve vaccines and train researchers.
- iv. It helps to ensure clean drinking water and proper garbage disposal. It hosts conferences, seminars and training for healthcare professionals from many countries.
- v. Its goal is to combat infections and prevent their spread.
- vi. It establishes a standard for the strength and purity of medications, including biological products.
- vii. It publishes health magazines, such as the World Health Organisation Bulletin, to raise public awareness about health issues.

10.3. (a) Name any two founders of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Both the United Nations Organisation and the Non-Aligned Movement aim to achieve international peace and security. In this context, answer the following:

Name any two founders of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Solution

Two founders of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) were:

- 1. Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru from India
- 2. President Gamal Abdul Nasser from Egypt

10.3. (b) State the three basic objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Both the United Nations Organisation and the Non-Aligned Movement aim to achieve international peace and security. In this context, answer the following:

Mention any two objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Solution

- i. To eliminate all those causes which could lead to war.
- ii. To protect the nascent freedom of the new-born independent countries of Asia and Africa from colonial domination
- iii. To oppose colonialism, imperialism and racial discrimination.

- iv. To advocate the sovereign equality of all states.
- v. To encourage friendly relations among countries.